

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



PUBLIC LIBRARY

JAN 20 1915

DETROIT.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

JOURNAL.

VOLUME LII. NUMBER 19.
WHOLE NUMBER 2681.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

THEY'RE COMING

PROGRESSIVE Powders
for PROGRESSIVE People

IMPROVED Military Powders

NITROCELLULOSE

EXTREMELY High Velocity— Low Pressures

Rifle Smokeless Division

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del.

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK
Registered in U. S. Patent Office

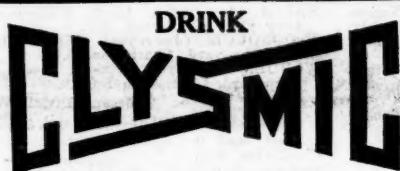
NON-CORROSIIVE IN SEA WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagonal Rods for Ships, Boats, Nails, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Con-
densers, Radiators, Gear Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Roller and
Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Shafting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting.
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
Ansonia Brass & Copper Branch

ANSONIA, CONN.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

The
Perfect Blend
For Whiskey or
Delicate Wines



"King of Table Waters"
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

2,000,000 H. P. in U. S. and Foreign Navies

The BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.

Forged-Steel Marine Water-Tube BOILERS

Highest grade of Material and Manufacture. Highest Efficiency and Capacity with Coal.

Highest Efficiency and Capacity with Oil Fuel.



FIRE ARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test!"

REVOLVERS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a con-
stant speed irrespective of
load,

WITHOUT SPARKING

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more.

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.
WORKS: BAYONNE, N.J.

11 Pine Street New York

THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA. Hampton,
Va.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000. Resources \$1,800,000
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

H. L. SCHMELZ, President. F. W. DARLING, Vice President. NELSON S. GROOME, Cashier

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

So. Bethlehem, Pa.

Guns
Armor
Projectiles



Modern 8-inch Gun with mount.
Built by Bethlehem Steel Co.

Castings
Forgings
Shafting

The Bethlehem Steel Company produces only material of the highest quality and
has been supplying Ordnance material to the U. S. Government since 1887.

Army and National Guard Uniforms and Equipment

of Highest Quality.

Catalog, Price and Cloth Samples for either Officers or Enlisted Men mailed on request.

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO., Cincinnati.

Pacific Coast Branch: Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.



Infantry Drill Regulations

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War
for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the
United States, 1911. With corrections to Sept. 3, 1914.

BOUND IN EXTRA STRONG BRISTOL BOARD, PRICE, 30 CENTS.

BOUND IN EMBOSSED CLOTH, PRICE 50 CENTS.

Special Edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations

WITH INTERPRETATIONS, ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MANUAL OF
ARMS AND THE MANUAL OF THE SABER AND A COMPLETE INDEX TO
THE DRILL REGULATIONS. THESE FEATURES WILL PROVE OF GREAT
VALUE IN THE STUDY OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS, ESPECIALLY IN
TEACHING RECRUITS.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE 75 CENTS.

Note.—To accommodate those who may have the earlier edition of the
1911 Infantry Drill Regulations, we have published the MANUAL OF THE
BATONET in separate pamphlet form (32 pp.) and offer the same at five
cents a copy.

Field Service Regulations

Revised Edition, 1914

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE 50 CENTS.

Manual of Interior Guard Duty

This entirely New Edition of 1914 supersedes the old Manual
of Guard Duty. It conforms in every respect with the Govern-
ment edition which is so radical a departure from the old
"Manual of Guard Duty" as to be an entirely new work.

BOUND IN LEATHER, 50 CENTS.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey St., New York

Banking House of Bishop & Co. Honolulu, T. H.

Established 1858

CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - - \$972,989.67
COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK ARMY ACCOUNTS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION
BRANCH AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, OAHU, T. H.

DRINK

GINGER ALE
 Bottled by
 ARTESIAN MFG. AND BOTTLING COMPANY
 WACO, TEXAS, U.S.A.

Positive Relief

from the suffering caused by disordered conditions of the organs of digestion and elimination—from indigestion and biliousness—always secured by the safe, certain and gentle action of

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. The only change to note since the list was published last week is that the 4th, 7th, 19th and 28th Regiments of Infantry, Company E, Engineers, and Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Company No. 3 are at Galveston, Texas, instead of at Texas City.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 5. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
 (b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief. NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Capt. De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Captain Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. Sailed Jan. 3 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander. The flag of Rear Admiral McLean is temporarily flying from the Rhode Island.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the

MANSION HOUSE
 "Brooklyn Heights," Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Rebuilt, redecorated, refurnished, relandlorded.
 Best American plan table in New York.
 Special Army and Navy Rates.
 J. J. LUSSIER Proprietor

THE BEVERWYCK
 39-41 West 27th Street, New York City
 Officers economical suites of living room, bed room, bath, newly furnished, in a house distinguished by the high standard of its guests, to
 Officers of the Army and Navy, and Families
 BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS, INC.

HOTELS.

HOTEL STEWART
 SAN FRANCISCO
 SERVICE, COMFORT, UNEXCELLED CUISINE, REASONABLE RATES, CLOSE TO THEATRES, CAFES AND FINE STORES.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

EDUCATIONAL

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY
 Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.
 Superintendent, Sebastian C. Jones, Cornell. Open all the year. Special attention and rates to sons of the Services. Commandant, Milton F. Davis, West Point.

THE BEST MILITARY PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN THE U.S.

Academy of the Holy Child Jesus SHARON HILL, PA.

College Preparatory and General Courses—Number of Pupils limited insuring individual care and attention. All out-door sports. For Prospectus, Address, Mother Superior.

LEACHE WOOD SEMINARY

Home School for Limited number of girls, one hour from Old Point Comfort. College Preparation, special courses, native French taught. Climate permits out-door study all winter. Cottages at beach for week-ends. Terms to Army and Navy, \$200. MISS AGNES D. WEST, Principal. Norfolk, Va.

CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOLS' LEAGUE

Suite A 500, 41 Park Row, New York City. Financed by best schools in all States. All classes, \$250 to \$1000. Hence efficient, reliable. Information, consultation, catalogues free. Afterward select intelligently.

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the Army and Navy Journal

20 VESEY STREET NEW YORK
 By mail, postpaid, \$1.25
 Delivered at office, \$1

**Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder**

The Standard Dentifrice for 50 Years.

Pleasant, gritless and safe. For three generations Dr. Lyon's has carried the highest credentials wherever good teeth-keeping has been recognized as essential to good health and good looks. Practice GOOD TEETHKEEPING

F.J. HEIBERGER & SON
 ARMY & NAVY
 Merchant Tailor
 1419 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.

PATENTS
 WILKINSON, GIUSTA & MACKAY
 Attorneys-at-Law and
 Solicitors of Patents
 Ouray Building, Washington, D.C.
 Cooper Building, Denver, Col.

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlets of instruction furnished free on application.

PATENTS
 Milo B. Stevens & Co.
 Established 1864
 638BP St., Washington Monadnock Bld., Chicago
 Free Booklets
 Consultation free
PENSIONS

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At White-
 stone Landing, N.Y.
 PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At
 Tompkinsville, N.Y.
 Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.
 Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.
 PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At
 the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
 First Division.
 Lieut. William Anrum, Commander.
 Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 FLUSSEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Anrum.
 At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy
 yard, Charleston, S.C.
 PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At the navy
 yard, Charleston, S.C.
 REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At the navy
 yard, Charleston, S.C.
 SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the
 navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 McDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At the
 navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the
 navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 Second Division.
 Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., Commander.
 Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr.
 At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
 MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy
 yard, Charleston, S.C.
 PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At the
 navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
 ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard,
 Charleston, S.C. Address there.
 STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At the navy
 yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
 WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy
 yard, Charleston, S.C.
 Submarine Flotilla.
 Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.
 PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla
 commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At the navy yard,
 Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 First Division.
 Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.
 Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y.
 POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Cristo-
 bal, Canal Zone.
 SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristo-
 bal, Canal Zone.
 C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal,
 Canal Zone.
 C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal
 Zone.
 C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal,
 Canal Zone.
 C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal,
 Canal Zone.
 C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal,
 Canal Zone.
 Second Division.
 Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.
 Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to the navy
 yard, Norfolk, Va.
 TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy
 yard, Norfolk, Va.
 D-1 (submarine). Ensign Earle C. Metz. At the navy yard,
 Norfolk, Va.
 D-2 (submarine). Ensign Percy K. Robottom. At the navy
 yard, Norfolk, Va.
 D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk,
 Va.
 E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard,
 Norfolk, Va.
 E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard,
 Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 Third Division.
 Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.
 OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy
 yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the
 navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the
 navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy
 yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 Fourth Division.
 Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.
 Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard,
 Brooklyn, N.Y.
 K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard,
 Brooklyn, N.Y.
 K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At the navy yard,
 Brooklyn, N.Y.

(Continued on page 609.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.
THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U.S.
PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to individual members of the Services and their families. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at the special rate are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

WEAKNESS OF AN INTERNATIONAL COURT.

Much of the enthusiasm for such arbitral adjustments of international disputes as those of the Hague may be traced to the belief of many sincere people that since individuals do not settle their differences by fighting, but through courts of justice, the same solution may be found for nations in a Court of All Nations. The flaw in their reasoning is due to their failure to discriminate between individuals and nations. The individual acknowledges his subordination to the state, his citizenship carries with it a recognition of the supremacy of the laws of the commonwealth over his own desires and wishes; in other words, he is limited and bound by the laws of the state. But when nations are considered no such limitations are discoverable. No nation yields to any other nation any part of its sovereignty. Each country claims to be the equal of any and all others, and though each individual citizen in a republic is the equal of every other citizen before the law, he does not venture to place his wishes above the collective desire. Therein lies the distinction. No nation will always be ready to yield its individual desires to the collective judgment of the other nations. It may be too small to oppose the pressure of a group of larger nations as in the case of the Balkan states or as when the United States, through Commodore Perry, forced the opening of the ports of Japan to the trade of the western world. But when a nation is powerful, the attempt to coerce it has proved too large an undertaking for the nations willing to engage in it. If Japan had been as strong fifty years ago as she is to-day the western nations would have shied at the attempt to employ compulsion.

The futility of opposition to judicial decrees and the organized force of a state impresses the individual with the wisdom of obeying the mandates of a court, but if a powerful nation, like one of the great Powers of Europe, should object to a decision of a World Court even in a matter of such relatively minor importance as the assertion of a fishing privilege, would the other nations composing the court feel themselves justified in going to war to make good the edict of the court? If they did not go to war the court would amount to nothing as an international tribunal of final appeal, and the world would find itself in a short time just where it had been at first. It is very difficult to arouse a nation or several nations over a controversy between other countries dealing with another hemisphere. Would it not be straining the patience of the nations of Europe a great deal if they were asked to go to war to coerce either Japan or the United States, for example, as a result of an immigration controversy which had no direct connection with European interests?

As The American Catholic well says, where no mutual and satisfactory agreement can be obtained between nations, force may be resorted to and a natural right thus exercised. As far as its own affairs are concerned, each nation claims to be clothed with "plenary, whole and entire power, authority, prerogative and jurisdiction and final determination in all causes." For the settlement of disputes between nations much may be done, much has been done by diplomacy and much more may be accomplished in the same way, yet it is still a fact that for nations there is no duly constituted court of arbitration, nor can any attempt to constitute such a court ever succeed in making what would amount to a universal empire as long as nations retain their independence. An individual may yield his rights without harm to the nation, but it may easily happen that a nation cannot waive its claims upon another nation without sacrificing the best interests and even the lives of its own individual members. When such an occasion arises, it is the belief of our religious contemporary, the

only solution of the difficulty is war, provided the nation is convinced of the justice of its claims and the necessity for action. "Defensive warfare is unquestionably justifiable on the part of any nation, and there may be right and true grounds for offensive action."

What constitutes the essential difference between individuals and nations? Upon the answer to that hangs the correct understanding of the position taken by those who maintain that there is and can be no analogy between the private citizen and the nation, and that consequently all attempts to form a standard for the settlement of disputes between nations on the basis of the relations towards the courts of individuals must fail. Because of the prevalence of this view the suggestion of an international court is received with so much skepticism. If all nations were under one form of government in which the sovereignty of each would be merged, such a court would be only the natural result of this sinking of national sovereignty, but until that day arrives any such court would be a forced and unnatural thing more likely to cause trouble than to avert it. It is only as advocates of universal peace come to appreciate the difficulties in the way of inducing nations to waive their sovereignty and each to become simply one in a family of nations as a citizen becomes one unit in the great civilian mass of the population that they will give over their hasty, often frantic, efforts to bring about a warless era. To attempt to organize a league to prevent war by the compulsion of armed interference to restrain the activities of a nation belligerently inclined would only extend the area of strife. Is not the union of France, England and Russia against Germany a practical illustration of what would happen in an attempt to enforce arbitration, and had we been members of such a league would we not also be now at war?

WHAT MILITARISM MEANS.

The repeated efforts of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, since the beginning of this war, to cry down the attempt to unload upon "militarism" the blame for the present conflict, together with our endeavors to give the term "militarism" its proper definition and to show that adequate military preparedness is not "militarism" as the word is reproachfully used, are bearing prompt and important fruit. A number of newspapers are beginning to see the folly of shouting "militarism" at those who advocate a reasonable expansion of the Army and Navy, and are advising their readers to differentiate carefully when inclined to apply the term "militarism." One of the best illustrations of the enlightening influence of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's editorials on this subject is to be found in the Pioneer Press of St. Paul, Minn., which, under the heading, "What Militarism Means," says:

"It is a debatable question whether all the people who talk effusively and heatedly of militarism have settled in their own minds precisely what they mean by the term or what is the commonly accepted definition. For there are two quite distinct meanings, one of which carries an obvious explanation of the term and the other describes rather a frame of mind. The dictionary defines militarism as 'the military spirit; addiction to war or military practices; the maintenance of national power by means of standing armies.' To none of these definitions could the violent adversary of militarism, as he understands it, raise particular protest. The man given to athletic exercise and prepared to defend himself with his fists cannot be ranked as a pugilist. It is evident, therefore, that there is another and widely different definition of militarism and it is easy to reach. It is not the military spirit which is wrong; it is the abuse of it. The appeal to arms is not censurable in itself always, but the willingness to appeal to arms rather than to right—there is where the reprehensible militarism comes in. Americans who think they are opposed to militarism and in that belief feel they must disapprove of measures to place the nation in a state of military and naval preparedness for defense, should bear in mind the real meaning of the term. Prudence does not mean the provocative spirit. All that we may do for the national defense cannot subject us to the charge of militarism in the remotest offensive sense."

This is exactly the spirit that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL seeks to develop throughout the country. We have never thought that there is any danger of the American people using a military system for the purposes of oppression. It has never used its overwhelming superiority hitherto for selfish aggrandizement, and there is no reason why increasing its ability to take care of itself in an international mêlée will make it pugnacious and filled with the lick-the-whole-creation idea, any more than training a young man to handle his fists scientifically breeds in him the desire to go out and knock every man's head off his shoulders. Another instructive editorial is to be found in the Baltimore Sun, which points out that the recent discussion of the condition of our Army and Navy has disclosed a great deal of confusion in the country as to the meaning of the terms "militarism" and "pacifism."

Under the caption, "An American Opinion of German Militarism," Lieutenant Colonel le Juge, writing in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, the great Berlin military journal, of Dec. 1, says: "As surprising as pleasing is it to find in the issue of Oct. 3 of the most important military paper of America, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, a leading editorial on 'What Constitutes Militarism,' in which the German viewpoint is fearlessly upheld." The writer of this gives a German translation of our editorial

in full, and says in addition: "One is so accustomed to find in so large a portion of the press of the United States a lack of true understanding of what German militarism really is, and aims to be, and in the Democratic Congress a disregard of all official pleas for rational provisions looking toward true military preparedness for the United States, that these outspoken declarations of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL may be taken as an indication that gradually, at least among the thinking Americans who are not blinded by party phrases, a new understanding of the word militarism is being formed, an appreciation the German people themselves have, who see the worth of military preparedness and training exemplified in the German triumphs on the battlefields of the east and west."

Those who have been seeking to embroil the United States in the European war in the mistaken notion that the signing of the Hague Conventions of 1907 in some way binds this country to make a formal protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality seem to be unable to grasp the fact that the mere signing of the conventions does not count for anything, and that they have been declared off because they were not ratified by all the parties to the present war. The rule is, and must be, of course, one out, all out. To all those who believe that The Hague agreements cut any figure in this war, the statement of the World Peace Foundation ought to be conclusive. In "The Record of The Hague," which gives the results of the conferences and tables showing the cases decided and the ratification of the conventions, corrected to Nov. 1, 1914, and issued from the Boston office of the Foundation, appears this statement as a summing up of the situation, under the sub-title of "The Conventions and the War": "The conventions signed in 1907 are not legally binding for the course of the European war by reason of incomplete ratification. Of the belligerents, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey have ratified none of these conventions. The declarations prohibiting the use of projectiles having as their sole object the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases and prohibiting the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, signed in 1899 and ratified by all the belligerents except Turkey, were in force until the Ottoman Empire entered the war." If there is any body of men that would try to make the most out of the conventions as binding agreements it is certainly the Peace Foundation. When it consigns them to the waste basket there is no reason for getting excited and tearfully pointing to the alleged "violation of The Hague Conventions," and demanding that the great moral voice of the United States be heard in protest. With the Declaration of London, dealing with maritime war, also tossed aside because of incomplete ratification, it would appear that plain international law is a large factor in the relations of the nations.

The impressive testimony of former President William H. Taft and Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, before the Senate Philippines Committee has undoubtedly had a profound effect upon the opinion of the Senate, as it unquestionably has had upon the country at large. Both these men, than whom no other two could be found better acquainted with the condition of the islands and with the natives' progress toward self-governing ability, unqualifiedly expressed the conviction that the present is a time neither for giving absolute independence nor even for fixing a date as to when this independence should be granted. Each of these capable witnesses went over before the committee the arguments that have appeared in our columns for several years, or ever since the Jones bill was unwisely thrust into the arena of public debate. The gist of the objections of the ex-President and former Secretary of War to the bill may be summed up in his remark: "No measure could be framed better calculated to cause trouble." This view is that held by every officer of the Army who has been in the Philippines and is familiar with conditions. There is no more reason now for the Jones bill than when it was first introduced. No promise which this country has ever made to the Filipinos obligates the United States to act along the lines of the Jones bill. Every promise to them has made fulfillment contingent upon attaining self-governing ability.

A writer in the St. Louis Republic says: "The Bryans, the Carnegies, the peace whiners, the perfumed favorites of the Chautauquas and the anemic gentry with the instincts of an ostrich will have their way. They will raise the familiar yelp of 'jingoism,' of 'militarism,' of 'manufacturers of guns and armor,' and the fatly complacent nation will acquiesce and talk on of minimum wages, railroads, old age pensions, I.W.W.'s and the Mann act. The few who see clearly will be lost in the smother of arrogant national obesity. For all of which we will pay some time in the future." Our Mound City friend takes too pessimistic a view of the national consciousness. If he will listen carefully he will already hear the giant of American military power stirring in his sleep as manifested by the wide and increasingly intelligent discussion of what constitutes proper military preparedness, and by the organizations that are springing up all over the country, which, while not watered with a golden shower, promise much in still further extending the popular understanding of the difference between hobgoblin "militarism" and the real militarism, that spells readiness, efficiency and patriotic devotion to the flag.

It may be of service to some of our readers to learn of the organization of what is known as "The Morris Plan of Industrial Loans and Investments." This follows the method which has been so successful in Europe to enable men without business credit to obtain loans at a reasonable rate of interest. The Morris bank operates on the principle that "character is the basis of credit," as was stated by J. Pierpont Morgan in his testimony before the Pujo Committee. The applicant for a loan secures two endorsers of good character upon his note. When his application is investigated and he is found to have a fixed income enabling him to pay his debt in easy instalments his note is discounted and he receives the amount less the legal interest for one year. He is required to make weekly payments on his note so as to cancel it in fifty weeks. He is not required to offer any other security than that of the two endorsers on his note, the sole requirement in their case being that they shall be men of good character. Industrial banking, which has been in successful operation in Europe for half a century, was first applied in actual practice in this country in Norfolk, Va., in 1910. Its success led to an organization of the Industrial Finance Corporation, national in scope, which now has an authorized capital of \$7,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 has been subscribed. This corporation sells the right to operate The Morris Plan, charges a fee for organization and installation of companies and for the instruction of the managing force in the operation of the plan, and becomes a minority stockholder in each corporation organized under its auspices. There are fifteen companies now operating the Morris plan in various parts of the country. Up to Oct. 31, 1914, these companies had made 49,500 loans, averaging \$123 and aggregating \$6,100,000. The losses thus far reported have been less than one-tenth of one per cent. The office of the corporation is 52 William street, New York, and is under the control of the following gentlemen of well known reputation: Clark Williams, Arthur J. Morris, Raymond Du Puy, Stephen C. Millett, Charles H. Sabin, Joseph B. Gilder, Fairfax C. Christian, Theodore M. Stevens, Herbert L. Satterlee, and Morris, Garnett and Cotten. Although founded on business principles, The Morris Plan produces an important sociological result. By extending credit in time of need to people of small means it lightens many a burden. It is available for the use of persons belonging to the Services and it will enable them to obtain loans in case of need at simple interest and without being made the victim of methods devised to avoid the penalty of usury.

Writing before the present war, Lieut. J. N. Ferguson, U.S.N., expressed surprise that little mention had been made of the submarine mine, a weapon that had rendered effective service before the automobile torpedo or the aeroplane were considered possible. While the submarine vessel and the flying machine have been greatly developed, so has the submarine mine. Although all forms of under-water attack began when David Bushnell, the American, in the Revolutionary War period discovered a method of exploding gunpowder beneath the surface and began that development of warfare which now plays so large a part in naval fighting, his efforts were not appreciated, and he felt so keenly the disapprobation of the public at what was termed an "uncivilized method of waging war" that he moved to another state and changed his name. The same absurd notion that there is something condemnable in using under-water methods of attack is seen to-day in such statements as that in the New York Times recently that a user of a torpedo is little better than an assassin. That the development of the submarine mine had to encounter a prejudice that retarded its growth into an offensive weapon is shown by the experience of Samuel Colt, the inventor of the Colt revolver. In 1845 he devised a method of connecting mines with insulated wires and exploding them with electricity. Although he demonstrated this before a congressional committee by destroying a vessel in the Potomac River, his designs were never adopted by the Government. When Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, took his ideas as to under-water attack to England, Prime Minister Pitt, much against the will of his advisers, assisted Fulton. The Earl of Vincent thereupon said that "Pitt was foolish to encourage that gimcrack, for he was laying the foundation for doing away with the navy on which depended the strength and prestige of Great Britain." Lieutenant Ferguson points out in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute that The Hague Convention of 1907 placing limitations on the use of automatic mines was not ratified by Greece, Portugal, Italy, Russia, Spain and the South American republics, hence the convention is null and void in this war. The essayist calls attention to the predominance of the human element in both aerial and sub-surface craft, fatigue, sea sickness, cold and darkness all tending to diminish the efficiency of submarine crews and consequently to impair the efficiency of the craft; but the submarine mine is as effective in darkness as in daylight and is not affected by fog, rain, cold or storm. It is the one weapon which is as effective against the submarine as against surface craft. While no effort should be spared to improve the gun and the torpedo as the primary weapons of naval warfare, Lieutenant Ferguson believes that the mind of the Service should be turned to the value of the mine as a weapon of offense as well as of defense.

Leon Cushing Prince, professor of history and economics in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., has some sensible remarks in the New York Times on the subject of military drill, in the course of which he says: "The object of the writer is to advocate another mode of exercise to take the place of conventional athletic sports. Military training alone presents the double advantage of co-ordinate development. Moderation is naturally the special characteristic of military discipline. It brings no strain to bear upon a single set of muscles. The body is developed as a whole and the mind is kept occupied in close relation with the physical processes, while the habits of discipline and obedience, sense of duty and devotion to the ideal of country which it inculcates would do far more for the young manhood of the nation than the unbridled spirit of sport with its riot of professionalism and its excesses of one-sided development. * * * No man is fit to govern who has never learned to obey. Compulsory military drill in school and college would go far to remedy a serious defect in modern education. From earliest infancy our youth are reared, trained and schooled by and with persons of the gentler sex. Every social institution and every interest of life is feminized—newspapers, books, statutes, scholastic curricula, politics, government, religion and recreation. The study of military history and the daily systematic

practice of exercises appertaining to the art of war would to a great extent obviate the warping, weakening and emotionalizing influence of female psychics. Lastly, the plan proposed would become ideal for the accomplishment of a national purpose of highest practical necessity—the formation of a splendid nucleus for a defensive force in the not improbable event of invasion. The adoption of a system of compulsory military training as an integral part of the curriculum of colleges and secondary schools need excite no pacifist apprehensions of 'reeking tube and iron shard.' The object sought is not the transformation of national character from peaceable to warlike genius, but the rounded development of young men and boys under rational conditions and attractive forms, to the end that their labors may be fruitful in the days of peace, and that they may discharge their military duty to their country more efficiently in the day when it shall stand in need of their devotion."

Capt. T. W. Kincaid, U.S.N., protests against what other friends of the Navy have viewed with not a little concern. He says that there is too much diffusion of energy and not enough concentration in bringing about a better naval organization. He puts his ideas into a succinct paper in the current Proceedings of the Naval Institute. He advises officers to select from the various expressions of opinion in the last year at Congressional committee inquiries a single proposition giving promise of bringing maximum benefit to the naval service if enacted into law. This proposition having been selected, the next step would be to concentrate effort to obtain favorable consideration by the Naval Committee. The temptation to push other good propositions should be resisted and no new idea should be taken up until after the adoption by Congress of the first proposition selected. This method may be slow, but it is sure, and although it may require years to obtain a number of acceptable laws it is better than a series of failures. Better a tenth of a loaf than no bread. Of all the plans advanced for benefiting the commissioned personnel none appeals more strongly to Captain Kincaid than that of "selecting up," by which scheme all officers of a grade vote upon promotions from the grade below, as set forth by Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Knox, U.S.N., in 1913. Promotion to the grade of senior lieutenant in all corps should be by seniority, but above that grade promotion should be solely by selection, "not the abhorrent kind of selection of which so much has been heard for years, which depends upon the will of one or at most of a few persons, but selection by officers of a whole grade, done twice a year by mail vote, the consequent promotions making provision for age-in-grade retirement. Captain Kincaid believes that the principle of "selecting up" would appeal to Congress, and though it might not receive favor with more than a bare majority of the officers of the higher grades, officers of other grades would generally favor the bill. But whether this plan or some other is chosen as the most important to be pushed, it should, according to the essayist, receive united support.

Senator Chamberlain, M.C., chairman Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has received from a constituent the letter that follows: "S. 6968. In the Dec. 19 issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL there appears a copy of the above bill, which is to create an Officers Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army. The last clause of this bill would repeal Section 23 of the act to increase the efficiency of the Militia and for other purposes, approved Jan. 21, 1903. Will this measure nullify the certificates for commission in any future U.S. Volunteers that are now held by a number of men throughout the country? If it does, would it not be justice to these men to so amend this measure that they would be passed into the new O.R. Corps and be commissioned in the grade for which they have qualified, without further examination? It is believed that most of these certificates have a number of years to run before the holders' eligibility for commission will expire, and it appears that an appointment in the O.R. Corps for at least the time of their eligibility for commission in the U.S. Volunteer Army would be nothing but proper consideration and an already earned reward. I have personal knowledge of the time and money spent in qualifying for a certificate as captain of Infantry in the U.S. Volunteer Army. All the spare time for six months spent in study and practical military work and at least one hundred dollars disbursed for military literature, text books and transportation to and subsistence at an Army post while taking the examination before a board of Regular officers. Your S. 6968 should by all means replace Section 23 referred to above, as there is no comparison in their values, but it should be so drafted as to care for the interests of those men who already have given time and money in conscientious efforts to fit themselves for military service, should our country ever need them."

The interest awakened throughout the United States on the subject of national defense is indicated by articles appearing in many influential newspapers and magazines dealing with the shortcomings of our military establishment. Some are prepared by persons having little more than a superficial knowledge, while others are the work of men particularly qualified to write authoritatively on such matters. Among these latter we note the succinct statements of Secretary of War Garrison as presented in the form of an interview in the Outlook and the series of articles furnished to the New York Evening Sun by Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, U.S.A., retired. The blunt, coldly logical way that Mr. Garrison puts the case to the American people is admirable. At the very opening he says: "If to-morrow any first class military Power should attack the United States in force and should succeed in getting her warships and soldier-laden transports past our fleet, landed out of range of our coast defenses, once fairly ashore she could pulverize our small Regular Army and punish us to a humiliating degree, if not actually make us sue for peace, before we could raise and train a volunteer army adequate to cope with the invaders." Captain Hanna dwells strongly upon the need of an adequate reserve and agrees with President Wilson that the best reliance of the country is upon a citizenship trained and accustomed to arms. He would bring about this general training by providing a system of reserves through a shorter term of enlistment. We are now producing a minimum of men at a maximum of cost. It costs about \$800 a year a man to train the \$8,000 men of the Regular Army. The same expenditure under a reserve system would give us an available trained force of 200,000. This reserve system would not be in any way connected with compulsory military service. The enlistments would continue to be voluntary,

but the soldier on finishing his shorter term of enlistment would resume his civil occupation under contract to rejoin his company if war should occur before the termination of his contract.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., in an interview published in the New York Sun of Dec. 27, is quoted as saying: "Yes, I know that a good deal of criticism has been aimed at the Navy of late, but there has been much exaggerated misrepresentation about the fighting fitness of the battle fleet. It has been said that the presence of our vessels in Mexican waters interfered with regular practice work. This is not correct in the measure assumed. Individually the work of the ships did not suffer. The routine drills and all the exercises were kept up as before, and all their individual preparation for target practice was as good if not better than under normal conditions. The only exceptions to this are fleet exercises. Otherwise the ships are in as high a state of efficiency as they have ever been." As it is not to be supposed that Admiral Fletcher underestimates the importance of fleet maneuvers his reticence on this subject would appear to be a loyal attempt to protect his superior from criticism. The Admiral further says: "This lack of combined operations will soon be remedied by the special cruise which will commence about Jan. 15 preparatory to the official opening of the Panama Canal, and the trip around to San Francisco. All told this will give us a month or more of joint maneuvers together with the work which we shall have at Guantanamo, and the target practice that will take place before the ceremonies at Panama. In that interval I expect to have the fleet whipped into first class shape and to round out its team work to a high state of proficiency."

As there would appear to be some misunderstanding concerning the functions of the Army Relief Society, it may be well to call attention to the fact that the act incorporating the society authorizes it to collect funds for these specific purposes only: "To provide relief in case of emergency for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the United States; to aid in securing employment for them; to solicit and create scholarships and supervise educational opportunities for such orphan children." There would not appear to be any warrant here to provide, as has been suggested, for wives and families of soldiers left without funds in the event of a sudden call to duty. The society has been well managed and is in a prosperous condition, having now an invested fund of over \$100,000, which represents the devoted labors of many Army women and their friends. The principal officers of the society are as follows: President, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Samuel E. Allen, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; recording secretary, Mrs. Elmer O. Wild, 139 East Thirty-sixth street, New York; treasurer, Mr. Cornelius R. Agnew, 16 William street, New York; organization committee, Mrs. Stephen C. Mills, Governors Island, N.Y.H.; chairman of educational committee, Mrs. James B. Burbank, Brattle Farm, Pittsfield, Mass.; chairman of relief committee, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh street, New York city. The managers are Mrs. James Brattle Burbank, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. A. E. Bradley, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. John H. Gibbon.

The Detroit Journal and other papers publish a full length portrait of our correspondent in Washington, Mr. E. B. Johns, with this comment: "President has gagged his Army and Navy officers. He doesn't want them scaring the public about our national unpreparedness. It is his right as commander-in-chief, and woe betide the officer who 'opens his mouth.' But there's a way—it's through E. B. Johns, the Washington correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He has become the 'plain truth teller.' He presents figures to show our whole military system is wrong when it comes to fighting. 'For instance,' he says, 'it took seven years to win the Revolutionary War even though that struggle was but a side issue with England, which was engaged in a real war on the continent of Europe. We never won a land battle during the War of 1812, and the much vaunted victory at New Orleans came after peace had been made, but before the news reached the mouth of the Mississippi. It took four years to decide the Civil War—yet we think of the present European war as long drawn out after a little more than four months of fighting.' To thinking men," says Mr. Johns, "the European war has dispelled all visions of permanent, universal peace through international treaties. If we value our independence and institutions we must prepare to defend them." According to Mr. Johns an inadequate fighting force is senseless extravagance in time of peace and a hollow mockery in time of need."

An Army officer of large experience asks: "Why can't the Regular Army be used as von Stein used his ten thousand after Tilsit? A 'colonial army,' at war strength; an 'expeditionary force,' at war strength, and the rest of the Regular Army converted into a 'School for Federal Reserves,' localized, using our splendid posts as depots, permanent personnel of three officers and thirty selected men per company as teachers, 120 'Federal Reservists'—the 'Minute Men' of our time—called to the colors of each company once a year at a fixed time for a year's instruction, followed by three years in the 'Federal Reserve' with pay of \$100 per man per year while in that body. Draw off enough of these on completion of the year to maintain the permanent forces at war strength, and let the rest go about their regular business, subject to call for three years as 'Minute Men.' This would give us a force of 450,000 trained men in five years, besides establishing a big mass of available material after that to come into the future volunteers. See the point? Ten trained men for every one we now have with no additional expense."

In a letter to the New Orleans Item J. E. Sweeney tells us that a perusal of the records of the Army and Navy Departments and correspondence attached will establish the fact that Admiral David G. Farragut was forced to attempt a passage of the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi twenty days before he intended to do it, simply from the fact that he found it impossible to prevail on David G. Welles, then Secretary of the Navy, the necessity of furnishing sufficient ammunition to enable him to carry out his plans.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill will come up in the House about Jan. 15. The Indian bill and the River and Harbor Appropriation bill are ahead of it on the calendar, but the progress of business in the House indicates that the Army Appropriation bill may be reached not later than the date named. In all probability the bill will provoke a lively discussion; a number of influential members who heretofore have never paid much attention to military affairs are preparing to participate in the debate. Several amendments providing for new legislation have been prepared and will be proposed when the bill is under consideration. This will be done largely by Republican members in an effort to put the Democrats in the House on record, but a record vote on any of the proposed amendments will probably be avoided by raising a point of order. The real fight in the House will come when the bill returns from the Senate. There is no doubt that some new legislation will be incorporated in the bill by the Senate, and when it comes back to the House this will not be subject to a point of order and must be considered, either on the floor or in conference committee.

We published, early in December, the estimates for the Army for 1916. The committee report on the Army bill as introduced Dec. 29 appeared on page 561, our issue of Jan. 2. In that report were printed the principal provisos of new legislation attached to the measure. We give below the remaining provisos and print in tabular form a summary of the items of appropriation recommended by the committee, as compared with the appropriation voted for 1915:

ADDITIONAL PROVISOS.

Provided, That hereafter the Signal Corps may exchange typewriters and adding machines in the purchase of similar equipment.

Provided, That of this sum [\$250,000 for Encampments and Maneuvers, Militia] \$50,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is authorized to be expended for payment of transportation of teams of the Organized Militia authorized by the Secretary of War to participate in the national match.

Care of horses and matériel for Field Artillery of the Organized Militia: For the purchase and issue of forage, bedding, shoeing and veterinary services and supplies for Field Artillery horses of the Organized Militia that may be owned or acquired by or issued to any state or territory, or the District of Columbia, or an individual, a battery, or battalion, or regimental headquarters, and for the compensation of competent help for the care of the matériel, animals and equipment thereof, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, \$200,000; Provided, That for the purpose of this section the total number of horses shall not exceed thirty-two to any one battery or four to each battalion or regiment headquarters, and that such horses shall be used exclusively for field artillery purposes; And provided further, That the men to be so compensated, not to exceed five for each battery, shall be duly enlisted therein and shall be detailed by the battery commander under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and shall be paid by the United States disbursing officer in each state provided for in the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, entitled, "An Act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," as amended: And provided further, That the funds appropriated by Section 1661, R.S., and by the act entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved May 27, 1908, as amended, shall be available for the purchase, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, of horses conforming to the Regular Army standards, said horses to remain the property of the United States and to be for the sole continuous use of the Field Artillery of the Organized Militia: And provided further, That the Secretary of War may, under the provisions of this act and such regulations as he may prescribe, issue to the Field Artillery organizations hereinbefore mentioned and without cost to the state condemned Army horses which are no longer fit for service but may still be suitable for purposes of instruction, the same to be sold as now provided by law when the latter purpose has been served.

Provided, That \$4,590, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the amount appropriated herein [Regular Supplies, Q.M.C.] may be used for reimbursing Apache prisoners of war for construction of approximately fifty-one miles of reservation fence around the Fort Sill, Okla., military reservation.

Provided, That the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., shall hereafter be known as the United States disciplinary barracks and the branches of said prison as branches of such barracks: Provided further, That the authority now vested in the Secretary of War to give an honorable restoration to duty, in case the same is merited, to general prisoners confined in the United States disciplinary barracks and its branches shall be extended so that such restoration may be given to general prisoners confined elsewhere, and the Secretary of War shall be, and is hereby, authorized to establish a system of parole for prisoners confined in said barracks and its branches, the terms and conditions of such parole to be such as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Provided further, That the Secretary of War is authorized to expend \$2,110,32, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the amount appropriated herein [Horses for Cavalry], for the completion of the purchase of certain lands included in the reservation of the Front Royal (Va.) Remount Depot, which was acquired under authority of the Act of March 3, 1911.

Provided further, That authority is hereby granted the Secretary of War to sell or otherwise dispose of, in accordance with law and regulations, the U.S. Army transports Meade and Crook.

Provided, That \$75,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the amount appropriated herein [Water and Sewers] shall be immediately available for commencing the project of improving and increasing the water supply at Corregidor Island, P.I.

Provided, That hereafter, with the approval of the Secretary of War and at rates of charge of not less than the contract prices paid therefor plus twenty-five per centum to cover the cost of purchase, inspection and so forth, the Medical Department of the Army may sell for cash to the American National Red Cross or to any surveying or exploring party organized or conducted under the auspices or direction of any state or municipal government, or of any college or society incorporated, established or instituted for the acquisition of knowledge or the dissemination of learning, in the United States or their insular possessions or dependencies, such medical supplies and equipments as can be spared without detriment to the military service: Provided further, That hereafter in the settlement of accounts between the appropriations of the Medical Department and those of any other branch of the Army service, or any bureau or office of the War Department, or any other executive department or establishment of the Government, payment thereof may be made by the proper disbursing officer of the Medical Department or of the branch of the Army service, office, bureau, department or establishment concerned.

Provided, That authority is granted for the expenditure from this appropriation [Engineer Equipment] of the sum of \$750 for the purchase of two motor cycles, and of the sum of \$200 for the maintenance and repair (exclusive of fuel) of four motor cycles.

Where the expenses of persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business outside of the District of Columbia and away from their designated posts of duty are chargeable to appropriations of the Engineer Department contained in the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1916, a per diem rate of \$4 may be allowed in lieu of subsistence.

Provided, That not more than \$5,000 of this appropriation [Ordnance Stores] may be used in the purchase of ammunition.

Automatic Machine Rifles: For the purchase, manufacture and test of automatic machine rifles, including their sights and equipments, to be available until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, \$150,000. Provided, That the balance remaining available and unexpended from the appropriation for the above purpose made in the Act approved August 24,

1912, is hereby reappropriated and made available until expended, in addition to the appropriation made in this act. For the purchase and manufacture of armored motor cars, \$50,000.

Provided, That not more than \$25,000 of this appropriation [Field Artillery for Militia] may be used for the purchase of field artillery material.

Provided, That not more than \$25,000 of this appropriation [Ammunition for Field Artillery Militia] may be used in the purchase of field artillery reserve ammunition. Provided, That the appropriations hereinbefore made under the heading "Ordnance Department" shall be available for payment of an allowance not to exceed \$4 per day to civilian employees of the Ordnance Department traveling on official business outside of the District of Columbia and away from their designated posts of duty. Provided, That when one bureau or executive department procures by purchase or manufacture stores or material of any kind or performs any service for another bureau or executive department the funds of the bureau or department for which the stores or material are to be procured or the service performed may be placed subject to the requisition of the bureau or department making the procurement or performing the service for direct expenditure by it: Provided, That when the stores being procured are for current issue during the year stores of equal value may be issued from the stock on hand in place of any of those aforesaid.

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1915 AND 1916.

	Recommended Appropriation for 1916.	Appropriation for 1915.
Contingencies of the Army.....	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Army War College.....	9,000.00	9,000.00
Contingencies, military information.....	11,000.00	11,000.00
Increase the \$11,000 appropriation for contingencies, military information, in the Act of 1914, account of military observers of European war, by.....	15,000.00
United States Service Schools.....	35,350.00	30,350.00
Contingencies, headquarters of military divisions and departments.....	7,500.00	7,500.00
Coast Artillery School.....	28,000.00	28,000.00
Signal Service of the Army.....	300,000.00	250,000.00
Military aeronautics.....	300,000.00	250,000.00
Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Annunciator buzzer systems at target ranges.....	3,800.00	3,800.00
Commercial telephone service, coast defense ports.....	8,500.00	6,000.00
Total pay, etc., of the Army.....	48,966,366.52	48,729,020.02
Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia.....	250,000.00	1,250,000.00
Care of horses and matériel, Militia Field Artillery.....	200,000.00
Equipment of Militia, Coast Artillery.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Subsistence of the Army.....	9,840,000.00	9,802,141.39
Regular supplies, Q.M. Corps.....	7,732,000.00	8,155,000.00
Incidental expenses, Q.M.C.	1,853,000.00	1,833,127.00
Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc.....	495,120.00	565,285.00
Barracks and quarters.....	2,000,000.00	2,123,997.00
Military post exchanges.....	45,839.85	154,391.00
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	10,516,000.00	10,164,645.00
Roads, walks, wharves and drainage.....	600,000.00	485,000.00
Water and sewers at military posts.....	1,639,000.00	1,100,000.00
Repair roads, etc., Alaska.....	125,000.00	125,000.00
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands.....	400,000.00	400,000.00
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.....	6,624,000.00	6,500,000.00
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	380,000.00	440,000.00
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	12,500.00	9,700.00
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	45,000.00	40,000.00
Maintenance Army War College.....	10,700.00	10,700.00
Rent of buildings, Q.M. Corps.....	45,987.00	45,987.00
Claims for damages to and loss of private property.....	2,928.86	5,069.09
Medical and hospital department.....	750,000.00	700,000.00
Army Medical Museum and Library.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Care insane Filipino soldiers.....	1,500.00	2,000.00
Care insane soldiers, Porto Rico.....	300.00	500.00
Regiment of Infantry.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Engineer depots.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Engineer School, Washington.....	48,000.00	50,000.00
Civilian assistants to engineer officers.....	28,000.00	40,000.00
Contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippine Islands.....	4,000.00	5,000.00
Ordnance service.....	325,000.00	300,000.00
Ordnance stores—ammunition.....	100,000.00	125,000.00
Small-arms target practice.....	800,000.00	750,000.00
Manufacture of arms.....	250,000.00	450,000.00
Ordnance stores and supplies.....	1,000,000.00	700,000.00
National Trophy and medals for rifle contests.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Automatic machine rifles.....	150,000.00
Armored motor-cars.....	50,000.00
Field Artillery for Organized Militia.....	2,090,000.00	2,100,000.00
Ammunition for Field Artillery for Organized Militia.....	2,900,000.00	3,000,000.00
Total support of the Army.....	101,144,588.23	101,019,212.50

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

According to William Bayard Hale, L.L.D., the announcement of the British government at the opening of the war that it would abide by the provisions of the Declaration of London, subject to certain modifications and additions, indicated that this observance would be like the observance of the Ten Commandments with the "nots" omitted. As already fully explained in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, Great Britain refused to ratify the Declaration of London. In Articles 22, 24 and 27 of the Declaration there is a list of absolute contraband, conditional contraband and merchandise not contraband. This list the British government by its Order in Council of Aug. 20 and by the other orders dependent upon it "wilfully alters," in the view of Dr. Hale. As late as Dec. 26 Great Britain notified the United States that a new list of absolute and conditional contraband had been issued. In this list were more than forty articles "which have only the most remote connection with war." All this, he says in an analysis in the *New York Times* of the American note to England, is in defiance of the well understood principle of international law relative to warlike nature, use and destination. Absolute contraband is liable to seizure anywhere on any classes of ships, but conditional contraband is liable to seizure only if it is detected at sea on its way to the army, navy or official administration of the hostile government; it is not subject to seizure if consigned to a neutral country or to private citizens of a country at war.

That was the ruling of the Declaration of London, but now Great Britain modifies it by the announcement that it will regard conditional contraband consigned to "merchants or other persons under the control of the authorities of the enemy" in the same light as if consigned directly to the military forces of the enemy. "This means nothing else than that provisions on the way to a German port consigned to a private importer and intended for no other use than consumption by the peaceful population in the ordinary way of life are subject

to capture by British ships. Not only so, but the same harmless cargoes on the way to Danish, Dutch or Italian ports are likewise subject to capture, because it may suit the purposes of the British government to suspect any importer anywhere of being under the control of the German government. In other words, American farmers, cattle raisers and pork packers are to-day by British edict being denied the right to sell and deliver their products to the peaceful populations of the countries with which Great Britain happens to be at war and of the countries which she suspects sympathize with them. * * * The right of search was bad enough in earlier days when vessels were small and the cargo could be searched at sea. In modern days, when this prerogative has been stretched to mean the right to stop a non-belligerent ship, divert it from its course and carry it as a captive to a port, there to be detained indefinitely, it is infinitely more important that the already severe laws of contraband should not be strained to the intolerable point to which England is now straining them."

In 1795 the British government, then at war with France, by an Order in Council directed the seizure of all vessels laden with provisions bound for French ports. The United States protested against this action. A mixed commission appointed to estimate damages held that the British action in holding up provisions not specifically intended for the French military was illegal and awarded large damages. "After 1795 the government of Great Britain," says Dr. Hale, "did not for 199 years undertake to assert that provisions destined elsewhere than to government, army or navy of a belligerent were contraband. Indeed, until the present year, 1914, it has constantly maintained the opposite position. In 1885 France, being in a state of hostility with China, declared shipments of rice destined to any ports in Northern China to be contraband. The pretension was resisted by Great Britain."

DEFICIENCIES OF OUR NAVY.

Congressman A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, on Jan. 3 gave out the first of a series of vigorous statements treating of conditions in the Navy, based on authentic, official information. The other articles will be issued at intervals of a week. This first article includes the following statements:

"The rule is jam to-morrow and jam yesterday—but never jam to-day," said the White Queen in "Through the Looking Glass."

The White Queen did not happen to be talking of the American Navy, but she might just as well have been doing so.

Listen to the debates in Congress and you will be convinced that the pages of history furnish an impregnable defense for this country. If John Paul Jones could change a peaceful merchantman into the Bonhomme Richard and defeat the British man-of-war Serapis, why cannot the like be done again? What man has done, man can do—such is the burden of the song of the gentlemen who believe that American genius and American freemen need no preparation for war. Is any one such a dastard as to deny that our gallant Naval Militia admirals can on any pleasant afternoon forsake their counting houses for the quarterdeck and smash the British super-dreadnoughts to smithereens with a fleet of converted Long Island Sound steamers? Perish the thought.

But if you are so skeptical as to be dubious lest the school history book and the Chautauqua lecture may not be adequate to repel the attacks of the effete monarchies of Europe and Asia, then peruse the hearings for the last ten years before the Congressional Committees on Naval Affairs and you may be comforted. A more complete docket of experiments about to be made and contracts shortly to be entered into and reports to be ordered in the near future and boards soon to be appointed cannot be found outside the records of the circumlocution office about which Dickens wrote.

There has not been one of the Navy bureau chiefs for years who, at heart, would not have been glad to speak right out in meeting and tell the country the whole truth as to our needs. But the country has hitherto been in no listening mood, and it would have been a bold bureau chief, indeed, who cared to face the molten lava from the tongues of the "little Navy" men.

There is just one party who ought to bear the blame and that is the great American public whose exact mirror we Congressmen are. Six months ago, if I cared to empty a room, all I need do was to discuss our national defenselessness. To-day if I am anxious to fill a hall, I have but to say that our Army and Navy will be my topic. Six months ago I should have been a mighty poor politician if I had preached about our lack of national defense. To-day I should be a mighty poor politician if I were to drop the subject.

One disease from which both our Army and Navy are suffering is Mortmain, especially Mortmain of ideas. Mortmain is an old English law term which signified the "rule of a dead and gone hand." We ought to have this case of Mortmain treated by an impartial commission of inquiry with some new blood and no arterio sclerosis of the intellect among the commissioners. What we need is a definite plan for the future. What sort of a plan for the national defense can we get out of four different full committees and four different sub-committees of the House and Senate?

Ask any member of the General Board which he would rather have: (1) A fleet of forty-eight battleships ranging in age uniformly from twenty years old down to brand new; or (2) a fleet of twenty-four battleships, all of them less than six years old. What the American people want, in my opinion, is a Navy up-to-date, even if it is necessary to enlarge the scrap heap to an extent which would make the bureau chiefs' hair curl if you could find any bureau chiefs with the requisite quantity of thatch for curling purposes.

Permit this ignoramus to make a suggestion. First, appoint an independent commission of level-headed men and see to it that not too many of them are imbued with the idea that they know it all about the national defense.

Next, require that commission to summon the best naval experts we have and find out: 1. What war vessels do we need to make us safe against any nation on earth? 2. How many of those vessels is it safe to put in "reserve"; that is, to say, with skeleton crews? Now, if it is decided that we are aiming too high in taking leave to ask for a Navy capable of swapping shots with John Bull, why then we can cut down the estimates accordingly; but, for heaven's sake, let us know the truth.

The problem as to the number of ships which we can safely keep in "reserve" depends very largely on two factors, as follows: 1. How long does it take to make a landlubber into a man-of-war's man? 2. How many former men-of-war's men, adequately trained, can be de-

pended on to return to the Navy in time of war? On those two questions I should as leave have the opinion of a few intelligent junior officers and enlisted men as the opinion of all the naval experts who ever poured over an encyclopaedia.

The shortage of ammunition to which Secretary Daniels testified before the Committee on Naval Affairs, the shortage of mines which was admitted by Admiral Fiske, the antiquity of the battleship torpedoes which Admiral Strauss pointed out, even the pitiable aircraft situation which Captain Bristol revealed; all these facts are startling enough, but a determined General Staff of the Navy with plenty of funds could remedy them in a year or two. Not so the deficiencies in the ranks of our fighting vessels nor the deficiencies in the personnel which is to man them.

Dreadnoughts and crews cannot be improvised when the war cloud appears above the horizon. Admiral Fiske states that it would take five years to get our Navy in a condition to fight an efficient foreign enemy. This opinion has not been endorsed perhaps by the public official evidence of some of the Navy heads; but it is most distinctly in line with what Navy men say when they express their private opinions on the subject.

DESTRUCTION OF H.M.S. FORMIDABLE.

The British Admiralty on Jan. 2, 1915, announced the destruction of the 15,000-ton battleship Formidable between two and three a.m. Jan. 1 in the English Channel with great loss of life. Whether the ship was sunk by a mine or submarine, the Admiralty stated, is uncertain.

A wireless despatch via Sayville, Long Island, from Berlin, Germany, Jan. 4, said to be from official sources, says: "A German submarine boat reports by wireless to the Admiralty in Berlin that it has torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel off Plymouth the British battleship Formidable. The submarine was pursued by British destroyers, but escaped undamaged."

The total loss of life is stated to be about 549 souls. Eighty survivors were picked up by a British light cruiser, the trawler Providence picked up seventy additional survivors in a cutter, and another cutter from the Formidable reached Lyme-Regis, in Dorsetshire, with fifty men. This makes 201 saved out of her complement of 750 officers and men.

A terrific southeast gale was blowing at the time the warship went down, and a heavy sea running, which rendered it difficult for the survivors to launch the boats, and some were smashed and others swamped. Many of the survivors were more than twenty hours on the water. All were scantly clad and suffered terribly from the cold. Some of those taken in the boats died from exposure.

From the most authentic narratives of survivors it is learned that the Formidable was steaming down the Channel in the heavy gale, when about two a.m. Jan. 1 there was a tremendous explosion and the ship began to settle.

The warship was struck abaft the magazine, but the magazine was not reached. Had this been blown up the ship would have foundered before a boat could have been launched. Capt. Arthur N. Loxley from the bridge gave the orders for the lowering of the boats, and the work was extremely difficult. The ship had a heavy list to starboard, and this was the side hit by the mine or torpedo. Most of the oars in the smaller boats were broken in a struggle to keep the boats from being dashed to pieces against the side of the sinking warship as she rolled in the big seas. Splendid discipline was preserved, and distress signals by lights and wireless were sent out to the end.

Captain Loxley, in command of the Formidable, refused to leave his ship. He remained on the bridge, and bravely keeping the old tradition of the sea went down with his ship. Captain Loxley's last words, survivors of the disaster say, were a compliment to the officer who was superintending the lowering of the boats and the seamanly manner in which the difficult task was accomplished. He was calmly smoking a cigarette when last seen holding on to the rail of the bridge waiting for the end, as the vessel, rolling heavily, disappeared in the great seas, which were estimated to be at least thirty feet high.

The plight of the scantly clad survivors in the open boats of the Formidable and their suffering in icy waters is almost indescribable. For hours before being rescued they had been battling against the storm, hoping against hope.

A cutter that landed in Lyme-Regis, Dorsetshire, started out with some sixty men. Ten or more perished from the cold. As the men died they were passed overboard. When the cutter arrived in Lyme-Regis six men were found dead at the bottom of the boat. Seventy men in another cutter were picked up by the trawler Providence and taken into Brixham. Captain Pillar, of the trawler, displayed magnificent seamanship in his work of rescue, which was little short of miraculous. The crew of the trawler was amazed while running before the gale for shelter to find a small open boat driving under their lee through mountainous seas, with an oar hoisted bearing a sailor's scarf. After desperate efforts those aboard the trawler succeeded in getting a rope to the cutter and brought her with great skill to berth at their stern and the men after thirty minutes of labor were all rescued. The cutter had a hole in her which had been stopped with a pair of trousers which a man took off for the purpose. Many of the men rescued were without trousers.

This is the third vessel of the big gun class which the British navy has lost in the five months of the war. The other big ships were the dreadnought Audacious of 25,000 tons and the battleship Bulwark of 15,000 tons. These losses during the patrol work in seas infested with floating German mines and making possible submarine attack are expected by the navy and cannot be avoided.

The Formidable, which was completed in 1901, was 430 feet long and ordinarily had a complement of 750 men. She had nine inches of armor amidships and carried four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns and sixteen 12-pounders. She was also provided with four submerged torpedo tubes. She was an eighteen-knot ship, and it is believed has been active on the Belgian coast in shelling German positions. While the loss of the Formidable is not a serious blow to the navy, the loss of the trained officers and men causes intense regret. The Formidable's loss does not in any way affect Great Britain's ability to put a preponderant naval strength in an action against the enemy at any decisive moment. The best elements in the fleet have thus far had a remarkable immunity from the dangers of mines and submarines. The less valuable ships have to face the more hazardous work of patrolling and work on the Belgian coast. Great Britain would continue to have an overwhelming majority in

pre-dreadnoughts if it lost one ship each month for the next two years.

CONCERNING FALL OF BELGIAN FORTS.

BY H. ROHNE, LIEUT. GENERAL

[From the Field Artillery Journal, October-December, 1914.]

Although all technical details of the 42-centimeter mortar are omitted, the reputation of the writer adds great interest to this brief sketch, which is one of the first authentic references to the great ordnance surprise of the present war.

"During the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71, the German foot artillery was in action against sixteen French forts. Among these were only three which, according to the standards of that time, could be designated as modern forts. These were Metz, which held out ten weeks; Paris offering resistance for four months and surrendering through starving out, and Belfort, which withstood for three months and fell only after a regular siege. All other forts, even Strasburg, were not up-to-date; they lacked the protective outer belt of fortresses, so that the main attack could immediately be directed against the city walls. Nevertheless, Strasburg fell only seven weeks after the first appearance of the German troops.

"How entirely different is the aspect furnished by the assault upon the Belgian forts! On the sixth day after the beginning of the mobilization the German flag was unfurled over five of the Liège forts and a few days later the entire fortified town was in possession of our troops. Namur fell as quickly, if not more so, although the enemy had the opportunity of improving the protection of this fortress over that of Liège.

"Both of these fortresses were constructed by the foremost strategical architect of the world, General Brialmont, upon entirely modern principles, and surrounded by a belt of forts which almost precluded a shelling of the city unless the forts were taken first. All of the forts were protected by armor and equipped with modern heavy guns, in spite of which they succumbed after such a short period of shelling that even the artillerists, who are generally believed to overestimate the efficiency of their guns, were completely astonished.

"From the experience of recent wars, particularly the siege of Port Arthur, the principle was evolved that a modern fortress could be taken only by infantry assault, approaching under cover and having its way cleared by artillery. Artillery experts and engineers calculated the number of ammunition wagons required for the destruction of the small targets represented by guns under armor protection and arrived at figures which are hardly credible and an extremely long time required for the combat. Very natural, because each projectile which missed the small target was—in view of the purely local effect—wasted and only a very, very small percentage would actually hit.

"Before Liège a different method was employed for the first time. Instead of using a large number of small projectiles, one very powerful projectile was thrown into the fort, which produced such an immense effect that one hit was sufficient to destroy all the guns of the fort at once, and thus break down its resistance. This is clearly shown by the published photographs of the fort turned into a pile of wreckage. The close fight during the last half century between guns and armor has been decided, probably conclusively, by the recent results in favor of the gun.

"This is not the proper time to furnish further details, suffice it to say that this result is due to the 42-centimeter mortar whose bore is twice as large as that of the largest caliber gun of the land artillery. This step is most interesting and shows great courage. In the line of naval artillery the Krupp firm first constructed 24-centimeter guns, then 28, 30.5, 35.36, 38.1, and finally 40.64-centimeter guns, that is six different groups, and has not even reached the 42-centimeter caliber. The gifted engineers of the Krupp Works, who worked out the plans for this world wonder and then actually constructed it, are entitled to the thanks of the Fatherland.

"Without these guns, streams of blood would have had to flow—as in the case of Port Arthur—before the doors of the two forts would have been opened. What valuable time—the most essential thing in such an energetically conducted war—has been saved and how many other fortresses will have to surrender after the first greeting from this giant gun!"

Major Gen. Desmond O'Callaghan, R.A., wrote the London Times Nov. 13, 1914, saying: "That the 42-centimeter howitzer exists there is little doubt, but it is very questionable whether more than two have been actually used during the war. If used at all, it was at the siege of Liège. These weapons require a concrete platform to which the mounting is bolted down, and their transport can only be effected on very first class roads and over bridges strong enough to bear a weight of fifteen tons, or by rail. It is the 28cm. (11.2-inch) which has wrought all the havoc with General Brialmont's steel cupolas. These pieces weigh only 6.3 tons, their total weight in action, i.e., including carriage, recoil cylinders, etc., being 14.8 tons."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Further proof that this is no time to expect an impartial judgment upon the causes of the war is to be found in another war book, "Britain's Case Against Germany," written by Ramsay Muir, professor of history in the University of Manchester, England (Longmans, Green and Company). In the introduction the author shows his racial bias. To assert also that in the British Empire one sees the "complete antithesis of the German ideal" is not to do full credit to the military spirit of the British people which through so many years has cheerfully supported a huge navy that it might be prepared against the eventualities of war. No more patriotic devotion has been shown by the German in his relation to his great army than the British has shown in regard to his superb navy, which to-day is brilliantly justifying the claims of its defenders through all the years when it was belittled by the "little navy" people of the Empire. No volume is able to impress the reader with its fairness when it contains assertions like the following reply to the question why Germany declared war: "It was because she was afraid that peace was going to be assured and she meant to have war." This is a purely dogmatic statement even if printed in italics.

"The Naval Constructor," the valuable compilation by George Simpson, member of the Institution of Naval Architects and associate member of the American Society of Naval Engineers, appears in a third edition, entirely revised and enlarged, published by the D. Van Nostrand Company, New York; price \$5. It is a vade mecum

of ship design for students, naval architects, shipbuilders and owners, marine superintendents, engineers and draughtsmen, that is indispensable to those interested in naval construction. It gives in simple and concise form the highly technical data dealt with in the theory and practice of marine architecture, including a great mass of information in highly condensed and convenient tabular form. Detailed matter that made earlier editions noteworthy is further condensed and unified in the present volume and there has been added much new matter. A closing section is devoted to mathematical tables essential to the subject matter and an index makes the whole volume readily available.

HEAVY ARTILLERY IN THE WAR.

For the benefit of those, if there be any such among the readers of this paper, to whom the technicalities of war are a sealed book, we may say this with reference to the uncertainty which seems to exist as to the difference between a machine gun (mitrailleuse) and a quick firer (canon à tir rapide). The former fires small-arm ammunition; the latter is a shell gun with a weight of projectile of from one pound to eighteen pounds, and is more precisely described by saying that its carriage is so constructed that the gun should not require relaying after each round. To soldiers and to many civilians the foregoing will, no doubt, read as a wearisome statement of well known facts. There is some permissible confusion, too, in the civilian mind between guns and howitzers, and a simple definition of the latter is that it is a piece which, in proportion to its weight, throws a shell very much heavier than that from a gun, but with much less muzzle velocity and a correspondingly shorter range. Taking guns of equal caliber, the modern gun would weigh forty tons and have a muzzle velocity of 3,000 feet per second and a range of anything up to fifteen miles, when the howitzer would weigh only 6.3 tons and would develop a muzzle velocity of only 1,100 feet per second. Where the howitzer can be taken into the field, the gun can only be mounted on board ship or in permanent fortifications. A special transporting wagon is provided, adapted for mechanical transport, from which the howitzer is readily shifted to its firing carriage. The foreign 6.3-inch howitzer is capable of being fired up to sixty-five degrees of elevation and has a maximum range, at forty-three degrees, of 10,900 yards. The shell weighs 760 pounds and carries a bursting of 114 pounds, high explosive. It is said that shrapnel do not form part of its equipment, but this is open to doubt.

The question discussed in our columns at various times during the past half century as to whether the firing of guns produces rain has arisen to vex the souls of European observers of the present great war, which racks the heavens with its incessant sound of artillery fire; after all, but a feeble imitation of the sounds that Nature produces when its fury is aroused. "At the present time," a correspondent of the London Times tells us, "there is one fact which should (one scarcely likes to believe that it will) at once dispose of the cherished theory. In spite of occasional displays of unwonted activity, there are no reasons for thinking that gun firing at the front is more violent than it was in the earlier stages of the war. The spell of unsettled weather should, therefore, have commenced shortly after the outbreak of hostilities. As a matter of fact, nothing of the kind took place. In August and September the rainfall in the southeast of England was, on the contrary, much below the average, and in October there was again a considerable though less marked deficiency. As an instance of the unreliability of the notion respecting the effect of detonation upon rainfall, a correspondent of Symons' Meteorological Magazine drew attention some little time ago to the fact that at Shoeburyness, where at certain seasons of the year big guns are being fired almost daily, the average annual rainfall is smaller than in any other part of the United Kingdom. London had a mixture of weather one Saturday. Until nearly eleven o'clock it was like early spring, with a balmy wind and a warm sun. Then came a steady downpour of rain for nearly an hour and a half, followed by hail and sleet. Just after one o'clock there was a heavy peal of thunder and two vivid flashes of lightning and more rain. The evening was cold with bright starlight."

THE RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

The Prussian semi-official *Militärwochenblatt* speaks in terms of high praise of the Russian artillery, which, it says, was underestimated before the war. Many secrets have now been disclosed, and Germany has learned that as a defensive weapon the Russian artillery is thoroughly capable. It is pointed out that the Russians are specially skilful in making full use of country. The article proceeds:

"In the battles near Iwangorod it was not possible to discover the position of the Russian batteries, except with the help of airmen. The Russian artillery, whenever possible, avoids the choice of positions behind or in the neighborhood of decided rises of ground. The batteries are not afraid of marshy ground and meadows, if there is time to prepare the positions. Northwest of Iwangorod even heavy artillery was placed on the marshy bank of the Vistula. The sunken positions provide almost always complete cover, and when this was not the case the Russians constructed a series of masks in line ahead, which were practically undistinguishable from the surrounding country."

The writer also praises the Russian placing of guns in woods or in the middle of villages or gardens.

HONORABLE SERVICE APPRECIATED.

Sergt. Russel M. Palmer, 14th U.S. Cav., who was honorably discharged Nov. 30, 1914, for physical disability, after continuous service from Jan. 23, 1898, had an excellent record of service and was most highly thought of in his command. The following letter from Major H. P. Howard, 14th Cav., dated Fort Clark, Texas, Dec. 14, 1914, in which a check for \$253.50 was enclosed to Sergeant Palmer at San Antonio, Texas, shows how his honorable service was appreciated. The letter said:

I have been asked by the non-commissioned staff and enlisted men of the regiment to forward to you a Christmas present in the form of a check, with their deep sympathy for the affliction which has compelled you to leave the service. They hope that it may be of help in providing some comforts for you in the immediate future. I also enclose a record of your sixteen years of honorable service. It is a record to be proud of, and the regiment would be very glad if it were possible for you to have continued it for many years longer. We all hope that you may recover your sight and be with us again. With the best wishes of the entire regiment for your future comfort and welfare.

Sergeant Palmer during his duty in the Army served

in Cuba with 8th U.S. Cavalry for a period of two years and three months; served in the 14th Cavalry since organization of the regiment in 1901; accompanied regiment to Philippine Islands in 1903 and again in 1909; total foreign service with 14th Cavalry, four years and four months; took part in Taraca expedition, Minda, P.I., March and April, 1904; in field June 8 to July 29, 1904, near Cattabatto, Minda, P.I.; engagement against hostile Moros at Buluan on Buluan River, Minda, P.I., June 14, 1904; in field Nov. 23 to 28, 1904, in vicinity of Camp Vicars and Lake Butig, Minda, P.I.; General Wood's third Sulu expedition, expedition on Island of Jolo, Minda, P.I.; participated in engagement at Cotta Lumbo and Pata Island, April 28 to May 15, 1905; served as sergeant, first sergeant of Troop D, and as squadron sergeant major, 1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry.

HONORS FOR VERA CRUZ SERVICE.

For heroism in the taking of Vera Cruz, Mexico, on April 21, 1914, thirteen seamen of the Navy received medals from the hands of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, at the New York Navy Yard on Jan. 6. The ceremony took place on the deck of the battleship Florida, now lying at the yard. Mr. Daniels stood on an improvised platform erected at the fourth turret aft of the starboard gangway. With him were distinguished officers of the Navy, many of whom had been present at the taking of Vera Cruz. Secretary Daniels also read the names of those mentioned for heroism and bravery and made an address, saying, in part:

"The outstanding naval event of the past year was the exhibition of courage, sacrifice and self-restraint displayed by the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps at Vera Cruz. In answering the call of their country nineteen men, sailors and marines, won the distinction and glory of death on the field of battle. When the bodies of these heroes were brought to America such honors were given them as have never been surpassed for admiral or general.

"To-day we are gathered to do honor to the men who marched shoulder to shoulder with the immortal nineteen and to give them proof that this grateful Republic knows how to gladden the hearts of its living heroes as well as to deck with flowers the graves of those fallen in the fray. While the dead are held in loving memory, those brave men who survive are armed of the love and appreciation of their countrymen and their courage held up to the emulation of patriotic youths.

"The Secretary of the Navy has no authority to give fitting testimony to the officers who led at Vera Cruz, but I wish to read the names of officers who showed themselves worthy of the highest honor. I have recommended to Congress that authority be granted to the Department to award medals to officers for rendering such conspicuous services, and I believe this Congress will find a way to suitably honor them."

MENTIONED FOR HEROISM AND BRAVERY.

Secretary Daniels then read the names that follow. Officers mentioned for heroism and bravery at Vera Cruz:

Navy—Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher; Capts. W. R. Rush, H. M. P. Huse, E. A. Anderson; Comdr. H. O. Stickney, W. K. Harrison, W. A. Moffett; Lieut. Comdr. R. Z. Johnston, H. E. Yarnell, A. Buchanan, A. B. Keating; Lieuts. G. W. S. Castle, J. P. Lannon, R. Wainwright, Jr., A. Staton, J. C. Townsend, F. V. McNair, J. Grady, I. C. Johnson, Jr., F. J. Fletcher, C. C. Hartigan, G. M. Courts, J. H. Ingram; Ensigns T. S. Wilkinson, Jr., L. S. Davidson, G. M. Lowry, O. C. Badger, P. F. Foster, E. O. McDonnell, E. Buckmaster, H. C. Frazer, D. R. Lee; Surgs. M. S. Elliott, C. D. Langhorne; Chief Btsn. J. McCloy.

Marine Corps—Majors A. W. Catlin, S. D. Butler, G. C. Reid, R. C. Berkeley; Capts. F. H. Delano, J. C. Breckinridge, W. C. Harllee, E. T. Fryer, J. A. Hughes, J. R. Horton, J. F. Dyer, W. N. Hill; Lieut. W. C. Neville.

Bluejackets and marines who received special mention for bravery at Vera Cruz:

Navy—Chief Boatswain's Mate Augustin O'Neill; Chief Gunner's Mates George Bradley, Gustave Brodbeck; Chief Turret Captains Robert Semple, Niels Dustrup; Chief Yeoman Samuel D. Barr; Boatswains' Mates, 1st Class, George E. Bent, James P. Cushe, Farrell N. C. Overall, Harry Smith; Gunners' Mates, 1st Class, Roy Holloway, Johan Sesson, Edwin C. Westman; Boatswains' Mates, 2d Class, George Berton, James J. Dermody, John J. McLaughlin, Daniel J. Reilly, Joseph H. Risacher; Gunners' Mates, 3d Class, Paul W. Green; Coxswains James A. Anderson, William J. Genereux, Joseph Mueller, Frederick E. Norman, Herman H. Roloff, Frank F. Smalley; Hospital Apprentices, 1st Class, Benjamin W. Claggett, John H. Hendrickson; Seamen George E. Bancroft, Edwin J. Cantwell, James A. Duryea, Robert A. England, Arthur J. Fogarty, William J. Glynn, Clarence R. Harshbarger, Fred E. Jorgensen, John Neukom, Walter E. Stevens; Firemen, 1st Class, Robert M. Ash, John B. MacDonald, Elmer Van Camp; Ordinary Seamen Charles D. Cameron, Solomon Clay, Robert G. Hart, John W. Hawkins, Frederick Nanz, Emil Tyburec, Walter B. Weeks; Fireman, 2d Class, George J. Smith; Coal Passer Harry D. Shipman.

Marine Corps—First Sergeant Fay; Sergeant Miller; Corporal Edwards; Privates Liddick, Cohen, Mahr.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

Continuing, Secretary Daniels said that by act of Congress the Navy Department is authorized to present to enlisted men of the Service displaying courage and valor in action a memorial of their service. He accordingly presented medals of honor to the following:

Chief Boatswain's Mate Percy A. Decker; Chief Turret Captain Abraham De Somer; Boatswain's Mates, 1st Class, George Cregan, Joseph G. Harner, Henry N. Nickerson; Quartermaster, 1st Class, Charles F. Bishop; Gunner's Mates, 3d Class, Berrie H. Jarrett, Lawrence C. Sinnett; Quartermaster, 3d Class, James A. Walsh; Coxswain Harry C. Beasley; Seamen Charles L. Nordsieck, Fred J. Schepel; Hospital Steward William Zuiderveld.

Edward A. Gisburne, electrician, 2d class, was not present, but a medal has been sent to him.

In concluding the Secretary of the Navy said: "The medals presented to-day are tokens of grateful country's appreciation of work nobly done, of duty well performed, of readiness to face grave danger. They are given to men who, by their conduct under fire, have won renown not only for themselves, but for their companions in arms, their comrades, who, while hoping for opportunities for themselves, yet rejoice in the good fortune of their shipmates in being where the fight was thickest, the field of service greatest; for that is the ambition of men bearing arms. And that is one of the most pleasing elements in the gratification we feel to-day—this ready-

ness to extend the merit and the honor to all who wear the uniform.

"You know that the signal most prized in the fleet is the one flying from the flagship telling, with its letters of many colors, that something has been 'well done,' and that while some particular one, perhaps, has won it, yet the honor is for the ship and all its crew of officers and men whose team work has made the winning possible. Thus it is, young men, that you by your heroic work, your fine discipline, your loyalty have earned the signal 'well done' and caused it to fly over the whole Service, all wearers of the blue, bringing a glow of pride and admiration to the hearts of all patriotic Americans, and increasing their faith in the loyalty and ability of their defenders who go down to the sea in ships. You have added a new significance to the name 'bluejacket.' The bluejacket! Let us take off our hats to him in the street, for his uniform is the blue badge of courage; take him by the hand, for his hand protects our homes; treat him with respect, for he rings true, and his heart is of the finest gold."

LESSONS FROM THE HISTORY OF WAR.

The different periods in which the various arms came into use are defined in "Famous Land Fights," the title of which does not hint at the wealth of historical matter hidden away in its pages. The author is A. Hilliard Atteridge, who is to be congratulated on the excellent style in which Little, Brown and Company have published his work. The description of the battle of Crécy brings out the fact that "the medieval general thought only of an attack front to front and regarded superior numbers, not as offering the means of a decisive flanking movement but as material to be employed in forming a succession of 'battles' or fighting divisions, to be pushed forward one after the other to wear down the resistance of the defense or overwhelm it." It was at Crécy that the "fire tactics" of the powerful long bows of the English showed the hopelessness of such primitive methods. That the long bows were a formidable weapon in that battle is demonstrated by the fact that the arrows pierced through the plate and mail of the armored horsemen, nailed the shields of the riders to their bodies and their legs to the saddles, brought horses down or sent them plunging madly to the rear. Thus the battle was won by the British with 20,000 against 60,000. If, instead of charging the British at the close of day without any sensible formation, the French had waited till morning and sent 40,000 men around by the flank, the British would have been forced to retreat. The great Condé established his reputation at the battle of Rocroi in 1643 by destroying the power of the Spanish pike-men by the use of artillery. The pikemen held their own against the repeated charges of the French cavalry, but Condé brought up some light cannon and opened on the square at short range. Through the gaps thus torn in the wall of armored pikemen, the French broke in and once inside the hedge of spear points the horsemen had the Spanish at their mercy. This was an admirable example of the combined action of artillery and cavalry but, so slow was military progress in those times, that, strange to say, it was long before such cooperation was again attempted on the battlefield. The use by Gustavus Adolphus of two light field pieces with each regiment marked the first regular appearance of artillery as an aggressive weapon and immediate support to infantry fire. In the period of success for the French arms inaugurated by Condé's victory at Rocroi the bayonet was invented and this instrument put an end to the use of pikemen, for the musketeer could now be both pikeman and gun-bearer. Thus the complicated problems of tactics and drill that arose from mingling in the battle line of both pikemen and musketeers were swept away, and simplification of tactics began.

In discussing the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 the author calls attention to the remarks of von Moltke to illustrate the danger of placing too great confidence upon the advantage of interior lines. To profit by such a line it is necessary to have enough space to seek one of the opposing armies at a distance of several days' march and then be free to counter-march to meet the other, but this advantage is turned to peril if the space is so small that there is danger of having to deal with both adversaries at once. When an army in the field is attacked in front and flank it is of little importance that it possesses the inner line of operations. Its strategical advantage has then become a tactical disadvantage." The author points out the slowness with which Europe profited by the lessons of the American Civil War. It was not until after the Franco-Prussian war that it was realized that American soldiers had anticipated the practice of making the skirmishing line not a mere screen for the infantry attack, but the first fighting line, the "firing line" of the attack itself. Equally slow was Europe to grasp the value of rapidly intrenching the firing line and of using cavalry as mounted infantry, both developments of the Civil War.

CARE OF WOUNDED IN BALKAN WARS.

The care of the wounded in the Balkan wars is described by Major Clyde S. Ford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in The Survey for Jan. 2, 1915. In the first Turko-Balkan war all the medical equipment of the Turkish force of 150,000 men was lost in their hasty retreat from Adrianople to Constantinople, and each wounded man had to make his way to the rear as best he could. "After the defeat on the Thracian plains, the Turkish army was in fixed position behind field fortifications, and the sanitary problem was simple. Fixed hospitals were established which could be readily evacuated by rail to Constantinople, where the problem of caring for sick and wounded was one of civil hospital administration. But it takes material as well as personnel to care for sick and wounded, and many of the provisional hospitals could not command the resources necessary for efficient administration."

Surgeon Ford says: "There are only 600 doctors of all ages and physical conditions in Bulgaria. Even the extreme limits of apportionment to her army of 400,000 could not provide more than one doctor to 700 soldiers. In our own army to-day, in its state of peace, there are about 500 doctors and 85,000 soldiers, a ratio of one doctor to 170 soldiers.

"As the ration of the army for some periods consisted solely of a two-pound loaf of whole wheat bread, there were no delicacies for the wounded. The surgeon general of the Bulgarian army told me that he was well enough supplied with medicines and dressing, but that

he needed suitable food for his patients even more than he needed doctors and nurses.

"In this second war the Bulgarians were plentifully supplied with first-aid packets, and they were so employed that the wounded were invariably under my observation dressed at the aid-stations or regimental hospital behind the firing line, where they lay often with very little shelter until the transportation which brought up ammunition and rations could carry them to the field hospitals some miles in the rear. Such attention as facilities afforded was given in the field hospitals which, in some cases, when immobilized, were able to keep a few seriously wounded patients indefinitely, although it was the purpose to forward them immediately to the evacuation hospitals on the railway or a metaled road having direct connection with Sofia."

AS TO CRUSHING GERMANY.

Dr. Simon Baruch, who was a surgeon in the army of Gen. R. E. Lee, 1862-5, and has since won fame as a specialist in chronic diseases in New York, in a long letter to the New York Sun of Jan. 2, 1915, writes as follows:

"I hate the Zabern type of militarism, which, by the way, is now receiving its death blow. I admire and defend only that chief and benevolent phase of German militarism which has built up Germany to the point at which it has aroused the ferocious envy of its rivals that has plunged these nations into war. Obedience to authority, the inculcation of precision and method from the cradle to the grave, represent this phase of militarism. Anyone who has seen the slovenly peasants and uncouth young men of all vocations emerge from their 'militiaerdienst' neat, methodical, self-respecting, erect men who understand that they must respect the authority of those whom their employers place over them in their respective callings, must acknowledge that the drill sergeant may do wonders."

It is not fair to judge the German army by incidents of impertinence and pomposity on the part of silly young officers strutting around with clanking spurs. "As to crushing Germany," Dr. Baruch says, "that people has never been crushed. Was Prussia, the founder of the German Empire, crushed when it was ground into the dust between Gustav Adolphus and Tilly in the Thirty Years war? Germany, at that time the most prosperous country in the world, had its population reduced from 30,000,000 inhabitants to 12,000,000. Did not Germany rise to greater heights afterward? Was this people crushed when in 1679 Louis XIV. had beaten the Great Elector of Brandenburg so that he prayed, 'May some avenger arise from our bones?' Twenty-five years later the avenger arrived and was promoted to the kingship of Prussia. Was Prussia crushed when after the battle of Kuhnsdorf in August, 1759, Frederick the Great wrote to his Minister, Friesenstein: 'All is lost—save the royal family—I shall not survive the ruin of the Fatherland—adieu forever.' Three years later he won the battle of Freiberg, and in February, 1763, Prussia became by the treaty of Hubertusburg the second greatest power in Europe. Was Prussia crushed by Napoleon, who drove the royal family from Berlin and humiliated her to the utmost? No, indeed! Within a generation Wilhelm I. dictated peace at the gates of Paris and was crowned Emperor of Germany in Versailles. The kingdom of Prussia has therefore acted wisely by fostering her army while her neighbors far and wide plotted again and again to wipe her from the map. I ask the American jury: 'Put yourself in the place of Germany. Would you have your government act otherwise?'

FAILURE OF THE ZEPPELINS.

The London Engineer condemns Zeppelins as having done nothing that an aeroplane could not have done better. A few desperate pilots who were willing to throw their lives away could successfully ram and destroy any airship that has ever sailed. Speed and maneuvering powers of the aeroplane are far greater than those of the Zeppelin, and such guns as the latter carry would find the greatest difficulty in bringing down every one of a covey of aeroplanes before one had got sufficiently close or into such a position as to ram with certainty.

It is becoming more and more abundantly clear that as far, at any rate, as the present war is concerned, the function of bomb dropping has been shown to be wholly insignificant in its power of destruction, as much from a Zeppelin as from an aeroplane, and is no longer the dreaded thing it was. If more serious attacks should be attempted by the remaining Zeppelins that Germany possesses they will be met as those already made have been met, or, as a last resort, by the concerted action of a handful of aeroplanes. The great duty which the aeronaut can perform is to spy out the enemy's position, and in doing this he is no doubt rendering signal service. For this work the aeroplane is better than the airship in every respect save one. It is less visible, it is faster, it is a smaller target, it carries fewer men, it is readily transportable, requires no gas plant to charge it, costs but a fraction of the price of a Zeppelin, and, finally, can fly at a higher altitude. It suffers only from the fact that it cannot remain at rest in the air, but this is a very small disadvantage when set against the many that the airship presents. To sum up, while the aeroplane has done brilliant work during the last three weeks, the Zeppelins have proved a hopeless failure.

THE GERMAN NAVY RAID.

Instead of leaving the safe base at Heligoland over a month ago for the broad Atlantic Ocean to destroy British commerce as some people predicted, the powerful German battle cruiser Von der Tann was almost beyond a doubt one of the five powerful warships which raided the English coast. From a competent naval critic it is learned that all the known facts demonstrated that Germany sent out her most effective battle cruisers, five in number. They were the Derflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke, Von der Tann and Blücher.

The Germans chose a long, dark night for the raid, when over the greater part of the North Sea it was blowing hard from the northeast, and when, moreover, fog and hazy weather were the rule. They were able, therefore, to evade British patrols when leaving their port, and, when discovered and engaged by the patrolling squadron, to escape in the mist. None of the British naval men believed or expected that German battle cruisers would be used to bombard the defenseless towns of Scarborough and Whitby. While a raid is made over such short distances of sea, it is most difficult to bring to bear the necessary ships to cut off the raiders' retreat

without interfering with the general British naval policy which the Admiralty has decided must be pursued. It was for a while uncertain whether the German squadron had returned or was still in the North Sea, and it was just as likely as not that the German squadron might have remained from its base several days. As a British navy critic points out, "in the large area of the North Sea a German squadron might contrive to evade British battle cruisers, and, unless found and attacked by destroyers or submarines at night, might hope to escape an action. That any vessels of less power and speed met by such a squadron would stand but a small chance is shown by what has happened in other engagements of the war which have been decided by gunfire. Favored by thick weather, it may be that the German squadron will attempt to do some more damage, but it will be brought to book in time. The German naval authorities in the raiding business have given our people a difficult problem to solve. Battle cruisers can only be dealt with by battle cruisers. The fast, heavily armed ship can smash any ship less heavily armed and slower than herself. This is the fact which explains why it is not easy to stop a squadron such as Germany used for the runaway raid, either in its coming or its going."

PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. BUFORD.

Following is the first-class passenger list of the U.S.A.T. Buford, sailing from San Francisco for New York Dec. 24, 1914. Excepting those bound for Canal Zone the passengers are all of the 30th U.S. Infantry:

For Canal Zone—Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., wife and companion; 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, 25th Inf., A.D.C. to General Edwards; 2d Lieut. R. C. F. Goetz, 1st Field Art., A.D.C. to General Edwards.

For New York—Col. Frank B. McCoy, wife and daughter; Major H. T. Ferguson; Major John J. Bradley, wife and two children; Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, wife and daughter; Capt. George M. Grimes, wife and daughter; Capt. Halsey E. Yates and wife; Capt. William L. Reed; Capt. W. A. Carleton, wife and niece; Capt. James Regan; 1st Lieut. F. J. Ostermann, wife and two children; 1st Lieut. I. J. Palmer, wife and two children; 1st Lieut. Bruce B. Buttler, wife and daughter; 1st Lieut. Fred C. Miller; Chaplain Marinus M. Londahl, wife and six children; 1st Lieut. Steward A. Howard and wife; 1st Lieut. Paul C. Potter; 1st Lieut. J. W. H. Reisinger; 2d Lieut. Delos C. Emmons; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Floyd; 2d Lieut. Ira T. Wyche; 2d Lieut. Charles N. Sawyer and wife; 2d Lieut. Raymond O. Barton; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Corlett; 2d Lieut. Harold R. Bell; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Milliken; 2d Lieut. Paul C. Paschal; 2d Lieut. Rudolph G. Whitten; 2d Lieut. Francis R. Kerr and wife; Col. Frederick Von Schrader, U.S.A., retired, and wife.

Second class—Regt. Sergt. Major J. J. O'Connell and wife; Chief Men. W. J. Stannard; Regt. Q.M. Sergt. Hermann Hein; Regt. Com. Sergt. James L. Linn; Color Sergt. Edward Klug; Batln. Sergt. Major Frank Tillotson; Color Sergt. Robert O. McFall; Batln. Sergt. Major Harry Armstrong and wife; Batln. Sergt. Major C. E. Gaskin, wife and daughter; 1st Sergts. Amel Frey, Culous Jarvis, Robert M. Barr, Shelby S. Smith; Drum Major Ray W. Stalbird; 1st Sergt. M. A. Ross and wife; 1st Sergts. John McElroy, Herman E. Stadie, Thomas F. Wirth, John Donovan, first sergeant, Co. H.; 1st Sergt. Anthony Czal; Prin. Musen, Henry Marion; 1st Sergt. Oscar Rosendorf; housekeeper with Captain Reed; servant with Captain Nolan; maid of Mrs. Captain Reed; Mrs. Carl C. Sneed, wife of Q.M. sergeant; Mrs. W. J. McDowell and son, family sergeant, Co. K.

Troops class, for New York—Filipino servant with Captain Grimes; Filipino servant with Captain Carleton; colored male servant with Captain Yates; Filipino servant of Lieutenant Grieves; 865 enlisted men, including those traveling second class.

CHRISTMAS MENUS.

The general mess at Fort McDowell, Cal., enjoyed the following menu on Christmas Day, 1914: Relishes—Stuffed olives with anchovies, combination salad, fresh celery, sweet pin money pickles, mayonnaise dressing, salted peanuts; meats—baked spiced eastern ham, giblet gravy, roast turkey with dressing, cranberry sauce; vegetables—stewed sugar corn, baked sweet potatoes, mashed creamed potatoes, stewed sweet peas; dessert—vanilla ice cream, assorted pies, assorted cakes, mixed candies; fruits—apples, bananas, oranges, mixed nuts; drinks—coffee, cocoa; after dinner—cigars. The officers on duty at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., are the following: Col. George K. McGunnagle, Inf.; Major William H. Wilson, M.C.; Capts. Frank S. Hutton, 12th Inf., George B. Pond, Q.M.C., Arthur H. Bryant, C.A.C., Thomas S. Moorman, Q.M.C., Ode C. Nichols, Inf., George H. McLellan, M.C., Ralph G. Devore, M.C., Scott Baker, 5th Field Art., and Frank H. Adams, Inf.; 1st Lieuts. George A. F. Trumbo, Cav., Clarence A. Mitchell, C.A.C., Horace N. Munro, Cav., C. Stockmar Bendel, Inf., David P. Wood, 16th Inf., and Frank H. Wolveen, Dental Corps.

Company C, 3d U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., had the following "eats" on Christmas Day, 1914: Mock turtle soup, oyster crackers; relishes—stuffed olives, pin money pickles, celery; roasts—young turkey, cranberry sauce, loin of pork, apple sauce, nut dressing; fried Blue Points, shrimp salad; vegetables—French fried potatoes, creamed asparagus, candied sweet potatoes, baked parsnips, sweet corn; fruits—oranges, apples, bananas, Tokay grapes; pies—raspberry pie, orange pie, chocolate custard pie, cream pie; cakes—snow cake, chestnut cake, fruit cake, rose cake, Burton's cake; refreshments—Pabst beer, coffee, Mike's punch, perfecto cigars and cigarettes. The officers and principal non-coms of the company are: Capt. Frank H. Burton, 1st Lieut. Henry Hossfeld, 2d Lieut. Hans R. W. Herwig, 1st Sergt. Robert Scott, Q.M. Sergt. Robert L. Buyington, Mess Sergt. Thomas J. Sheehy, Sergts. Thomas J. Bracken, Jr., Henry B. Steele, Eli J. Wells and George A. Jackson.

The Christmas dinner at the recruit depot at Fort Slocum, N.Y., was enlivened by an enjoyable program of music. The menu, prepared under the direction of 1st Lieut. William W. Edwards, Cav., the mess officer, was as follows: Olives, mixed pickles; oyster soup, crackers; roast turkey, dressing, cranberry sauce; mashed potatoes, green peas, celery; mince pie, pumpkin pie, fruit cake; mixed candies, mixed nuts, coffee and cider.

The menu of Troop M, 8th U.S. Cav., on duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., for Thanksgiving Day,

1914: Oyster soup, celery, pickles; roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, roast young pig, apple sauce; creamed potatoes, green peas, lima beans, stewed corn, candied sweet potatoes; mince pie, pumpkin pie, apple pie; ice cream, chocolate cake, fruit cake; cheese, coffee, tea, nuts and raisins; oranges, apples and bananas. The roster of the company includes the following: Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, 1st Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 2d Lieut. Henry L. C. Jones, 1st Sergt. R. E. Quigley, Q.M. Sergt. C. B. Cooper.

From the menu given below of Company D, 5th U.S. Infantry, on duty at Empire, Panama Canal Zone, it will be seen that Christmas in the tropics is not so bad. The dining hall was decorated beautifully and extravagantly, thanks to the flowers and palms to be had for the mere cutting. Menu: Oyster soup and crackers; celery, pickles; roast turkey, sage dressing, baked sweet potatoes, cranberry sauce; roast pork; creamed sweet corn, green peas; chocolate layer cake, mince pie; peach ice cream; champagne cider, lemonade; nuts, mixed candies, bananas, oranges, raisins, apples and cigars. The officers and head non-coms of the company are Capt. William D. Davis, 1st Lieut. Walton Goodwin, 2d Lieut. John W. Hyatt, 1st Sergt. Benard F. Kuhn, Q.M. Sergt. John L. Paine, Sergt. William H. Taylor, Sergt. William E. Payson, Sergt. Patrick McMahan and Sergt. Oakley Bolton.

The general mess at the recruit depot at Columbus, Ohio, had a somewhat novel Christmas menu card. The large card had a movable dish under it, and when turned around a wedge-shaped opening on the left side showed pictures of the various good eatables being brought to the table. A happy Army man was shown seated at the table looking in fond anticipation at the coming feast. Just opposite to this appears a picture of a ghost of the past, represented in a sentry in full field kit on the warm plains where cactus abounds. Turning the disk the following bill of fare appears in detail: Roast turkey, giblet sauce; scalloped oysters; French peas; cranberry sauce, sage dressing and mashed potatoes; tomato bisque, oysterettes; sweet gherkins, salted peanuts and celery; New York cream cheese, imported Swiss cheese, saltines; drip coffee; coconut cake, mince pie, pumpkin pie; apples, grapes, bananas and oranges. The officers of the depot are: Col. George A. Dodd, commanding; adjutant, 1st Lieut. E. S. Adams, Inf.; surgeon, Lieut. Col. Charles Willcox, Med. Corps; quartermaster, Capt. Hilden Olin, Q.M. Corps; laundry officer, Capt. George W. Biegler, 14th Cav.; mess and exchange officer, 1st Lieut. Harry L. King, Cav. The mess steward is Sergt. John F. Wells, 22d Recruit Co., and the head cook is Sergt. Gwynne Conrad, 26th Recruit Co.

ALONG OF THE BORDER PATROL.

I'm a gallopin', trottin' trooper
Along of the border patrol;
I'm a whistlin', singin' whooper,
A-doooin' my border patrol.
I'm campin' to-night at Rattlesnake tank,
To-morrow I'll make up my roll,
And do forty miles to some other tank,
Along of the border patrol.

I'm poundin' my pillow McClellan,
Along of the border patrol;
Within it I'm mostly a-dwellin',
A-doooin' my border patrol.
I'm hummin' a song to keep up my goat,
And hopin' to meet with a soul,
What ain't greasy Mex or slinkin' coyote,
Along of the border patrol.

I'm learnin' to eat a tortilla,
Along of the border patrol;
And say chili, Carranza and Villa,
A-doooin' my border patrol.
I'm happy to-day; to-morrow I may
Be hikin' for some other goal;
Whichever the way I'm headin' my bay
I'll be with the border patrol.

DEC.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The duty and the responsibility for our national defense rests upon Congress under the Constitution. Congress is, therefore, solely to blame for any shortcomings in respect thereto. There is not an intelligent member of that body who will deny in private conversation that the nation is not adequately prepared for defense against a first class power, or that our Army is not equal in size, organization, equipment, etc., to discharge effectively, and with a minimum loss of life and time, the duty of restoring in Mexico order out of the horrible chaos that now reigns supreme—a thing we will be compelled to do eventually in the interest of civilization, humanity, our own self-interest, and to avoid complications with foreign powers.

Why does Congress neglect this grave constitutional duty in the face of repeated warnings, and the light of common knowledge? It cannot be ignorance of the conditions when these are known of all men, and when the national sense, now so keenly aroused by present events, is clamoring for their correction. There may be differences among Congressmen as to the best methods to adopt, but nothing can excuse the continued neglect of a subject of such vital importance to our country. Is it because the vision of the average Congressman is so circumscribed by the boundaries of his own district that the larger welfare of the nation is shut out, and the fear that a proper preparation for national defense would mean the abandonment in his district of some obsolete Army post, or worse than useless naval station, or the let up on some foolish river improvement, all to his political disadvantage? I suspect this is the milk in the coconut, but the reason so often assigned is that, a large increase in the Regular Establishment might lead to "militarism." Such a suggestion is utter bosh, and reflects little credit upon the intelligence of the person who makes it. A more or less intimate acquaintance for thirty years with officers of our Army and Navy convinces me that there is no class of our citizens who are more jealously and devotedly attached to our institutions than these officers, who are the sworn defenders of them.

Sixty-seven per cent. of our total national revenues go for the support of the Army, the Navy, and the payment of pensions for past wars. When we stop to consider the enormous appropriations for the War Department alone, almost as great as those of France for her army on a peace footing of 700,000 men, and the fact that if called upon we could not put into the field im-

mediately a force properly equipped that would more than equal in numbers one corps of the French or German armies, we are impressed with the fact that something is radically wrong; that we are not getting our money's worth, and that such a situation coupled with such prodigal wastefulness is a reproach to our intelligence and our patriotism. Were the Civil and the Spanish Wars fought in vain, and have we learned nothing from all the wars we have been unhappily engaged in? Our present policy would indicate that their lessons of the value of economy in life and property by reasonable preparation have all been lost. If we had had an adequate Military Establishment in 1861, the Civil War might have been averted, and in any event it would have been of short duration, and the enormous loss in life and treasure saved, and with, perhaps, only a reasonable pension bill to pay.

Patriotism that cannot sustain some sacrifice for the common good is, indeed, of a shoddy quality. And any Congressman who thinks that his constituents will approve of his blocking measures for the national defense to save to their community a few paltry dollars that might be lost through the necessary abandonment of some useless Army post, naval station, or worthless river improvement, insults their patriotism, and does them little credit as American citizens.

A reasonable preparation for the national defense is the first and most pressing duty of Congress at this time, and with the hope of rendering some assistance in that direction I submit, necessarily without detail or elaboration, the following suggestions, which I believe the people will not only approve, but which if undertaken in earnest will enable them to breathe with a greater feeling of confidence and security:

1. The creation of a board of military and naval experts who shall collaborate plans for the national defense, and keep Congress advised of whatever is necessary in connection therewith.

2. Provision for increasing and maintaining the Regular Army on a peace footing of 200,000 men. Enlistments to be for two years with the colors, the men to then pass into and constitute a reserve for seven years with nominal pay, the reserves to be called out only in time of war. This force is not too large for a country of our size and vulnerability to attack. Twenty years' service as an officer of our Volunteer forces convinced me, for reasons too numerous to state, that nothing of practical value can be made of them as a reliance for immediate defense.

3. Adherence to a progressive plan of naval construction, with special regard to the lessons to be learned from the present European conflict.

4. Immediate abandonment of useless Army posts and naval stations; and the concentration of the Army in brigade posts near the centers of population, having due regard to the strategic value of the several locations. Annual maneuvers of the largest units practicable. Change of posts every eighteen months, requiring the brigade or division, as the case may be, to march through the country as far as practicable, under war service conditions to its new post.

5. Financial assistance by the Federal Government to all military schools throughout the country that comply with a certain standard to be prescribed—giving such schools the privilege of recommending so many cadet graduates for appointment as officers in the Army without further examination other than physical, as vacancies occur over and above the graduating class at West Point—all other cadets to belong, upon graduation, to the reserve corps. They would not only leaven the corps, but furnish admirable material for officers in war time, which is always such a pressing need.

6. The establishment of Government factories for the manufacture of munitions of war, and also of great storage depots located with a special view to facilitating the equipment of the armies when war is threatened, or replenishing their supplies and equipments in times of actual hostilities. Many other suggestions of value might be made, but want of space forbids.

ALEXANDER SIDNEY LANIER.

Washington, D.C.

HIGH CHARACTER OF OUR ENLISTED MEN.

Coast Defenses of Southern New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I'd like to say in reply to the criticism of your correspondent "Query" in the Jan. 2 issue, relative to the habit of Americans in assuming and stating that "man for man we have the best army in the world," etc., that the claim when analyzed is not absurd. The only opportunity we have had to compare our troops with those of foreign nations in recent years was during the Boxer campaign of 1900. While the marching ability of our men appeared distinctly inferior their fighting ability more than balanced it. I saw a regiment of American troops pass a position with ease where a larger force of Russians had been held up for hours. The following day I saw the same regiment attack and carry several of the walls and gates leading to the Imperial City while a Japanese force failed to carry a single wall, attacking from another and, as later information proved, an easier direction. I do not think there was any doubt in the minds of any of the troops in China that when it came to fighting we were the best troops there, not only man for man, but regiment for regiment.

On the march our troops were handicapped by their position in column. There were about 15,000 troops on a single road. The Japanese started early—about 6 a.m., and the head of their column reached camp at about 11 a.m. The Russians started about eight and finished about one. We started in about ten and marched through the hottest hours of the day without halt for dinner. The English followed us for a few days starting at about 11 a.m., but soon gave it up and made their marches in the cool of the evening, taking a chance on having to fight alone. The only march we made at a favorable time of the day (from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.) the men were joking and singing.

There is no doubt that, as an Army, we are hopelessly outclassed. The higher commanders have no chance to develop, troops have practically no practice in combined maneuvers and our transport and supply service is mainly on paper. It is the concealment of this fact, by spread eagle orators, from the people which does the harm, not the claim that man for man we are the best in the world. It is to be hoped that the recent agitation for national defense will result in giving us an organization through which our excellent individual personnel may have a chance to develop the team work which will not only insure victory, but will make it quick and decisive as was Bulgaria's over Turkey, thus avoiding the drain in men and money which has attended all our wars, protracted through unpreparedness, in the past.

ANSWER.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Secretary of War on Jan. 8 sent to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs a favorable report on the bill for increase of the enlisted force of the Army to full statutory strength and to increase the number of officers by one thousand. In the course of a letter to Chairman Chamberlain, the Secretary declared that most of the organizations on foreign service are now at full statutory strength, and it is as important to have organizations in the United States at full statutory strength for home defense. He also said that organizations should be at full strength for the purpose of training officers. The additional officers, he said, are needed (1) to insure proper officers with organizations, and (2) to meet the increasing demands for services of Regular officers with Organized Militia educational institutions and students' training camps.

The committee amended the bill for recognition of officers who served on the Panama Canal to make Colonel Hodges and Colonel Sibert brigadier generals and promote Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, U.S.N., to the rank of captain. All officers serving for six years are to be promoted one grade.

The bill making Col. John L. Clem, Q.M. Corps, a major general on the retired list was reported out by the committee on Jan. 8. This was introduced by Senator Chamberlain.

Not being able to give any consideration to the new legislation at the session of Jan. 8, a special meeting of committee will be held Monday evening, Jan. 11, at which Chairman Chamberlain will lay the Secretary's legislative program before it.

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The Army transports Kilpatrick and Sumner sailed from Galveston, Texas, Jan. 5, for New Orleans, with seventy-two officers, 1,519 men of the U.S. Army and thirty-nine Army women. They left to take their part in the centennial celebration of the battle of New Orleans, in which General Jackson defeated the British under General Pakenham on Jan. 8, 1815. In addition to the troops which sail on the transports, three officers and forty-six men were detailed to go to New Orleans by rail in charge of the 298 animals. The organizations which left on the transports were Troop B, 6th Cavalry; Battery B, 4th Field Artillery; 4th Infantry, less three companies, and the 7th Infantry. Fifteen of the ladies are from the 7th Infantry, eight from the 4th, one from the 6th Cavalry, two from the Artillery battery and thirteen from division headquarters and the casual list. The celebration will be held Jan. 8, 9 and 10, and among the officers accompanying the troops were Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell and staff, Col. R. C. Van Vliet, 4th Inf., Major H. E. Ely, 7th Inf., Capt. L. L. Lawson, 4th Field Art., and 1st Lieut. E. A. Keyes, 6th Cav.

The Army transport Sherman sailed from San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila, Jan. 5 with Brigadier General Wisser, Lieutenant Colonel Lassiter, 2d Field Art.; Captains Hannum, Pettis, Corps of Engrs., Ferris, 1st Field Art., Hinkle, Coast Art. Corps., Gibson, 2d, Allen, Brown, 8th, Ford, 15th, Longan, Willard, 25th Inf.; Chaplain Houlihan, 2d Field Art.; Lieutenants Bauer, Med. Corps., Christy, McConkey, 7th, Hensley, McClelland, Wall, 8th Cav., Rogers, Winton, 1st Field Art., Kelly, Coast Art. Corps., Baker, Inf., Taylor, Pearson, McClure, Elser, Evans, Cowley, Wheeler, Gehman, 8th, McMurray, 13th, Early, Ayer, 15th, Maddox, Short, 24th, Saunders, 25th Inf., Sterling, Bennett, Boyle, Phil. Scouts; Veterinarian Sommer, 7th Cav.; Captain Andruss, Lieutenant Pepin, Garcin; 102 enlisted men, 91st Company, Coast Art. Corps. A number of recruits and casualties were also aboard.

The U.S. Army transport Logan arrived at Manila Jan. 4 with Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, thirty-eight officers and 1,184 casualties.

Secretary of State Bryan informed the German Ambassador Jan. 7 that the United States, in its effort to maintain strict neutrality, will be obliged to refrain from investigating charges that American manufacturers have been selling dum-dum bullets to the Allies. President Wilson, Mr. Bryan stated, will use his influence to prevent as far as possible the sale of dum-dum bullets or other objectionable ammunition to belligerent countries whenever evidence can be brought that American manufacturers intend selling such ammunition. At the same time the German Ambassador is favored with the result of voluntary statements made by American arms manufacturers. In reply to the complaint that the British government has ordered from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company 20,000 riot guns and 50,000,000 buckshot cartridges for use in such guns, the Winchester Company categorically denied that it has received an order for such guns and cartridges from, or made sales of such materials to the British government, or to any other government engaged in the present war. The Secretary of State says: "Your Excellency further calls attention to 'information, the accuracy of which is not to be doubted,' that 8,000,000 cartridges fitted with 'mushroom bullets' have been delivered since October of this year by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company for the armament of the English army. In reply, I have the honor to refer to the letter of Dec. 10, 1914, of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company of New York. It states that instead of the 8,000,000 cartridges having been sold, only a little over 117,000 soft nosed bullets were manufactured and 109,000 were sold. These cartridges were to satisfy a demand for better sporting cartridge with a soft nose bullet, and the letter states that such cartridges cannot be used in the military rifles of any foreign Power. Of these only 960 cartridges went to British North America and 100 to British East Africa."

In a speech on the item in the Urgency bill appropriating \$500,000 to pay for transports leased to carry troops to Vera Cruz, Senator Lodge bitterly denounced the policy of the Government toward Mexico. With much else he said: "What has been the condition in Mexico since? Our two allies, Villa and Carranza, fell to fighting. What is the condition in Mexico to-day? Anarchy is too polite a name for it. The social order has collapsed. I fear it is too late now to adopt any policy unless it be military occupation, which all of us would deplore." The Senator asserted 200 American lives had been lost in Mexico without reparation "being secured or demanded." "Fifty-two Americans recently have been killed or wounded on the border at Naco," the Senator continued. "General Scott said that if there was any

more shooting there he would stop it. There was more shooting after the General made this declaration and he did not stop it; knowing General Scott as I think I do, I am inclined to think he may have been prevented from stopping it." Senator Lodge declared that only two courses ever have been practicable with regard to Mexico; one to begin by exerting all our power under international law and under treaties to prevent outrages and remedy wrongs, leaning to neither side. The other was to enter Mexico with sufficient force to pacify it and bring about stable conditions. "In fulfilling our international obligations growing out of the European war," concluded Senator Lodge, "we should not forget what is happening in Mexico—a situation so bad that when the President of the United States delivered his annual address he explained that the only way he could deal with it was by complete silence."

Jan. 8, 1915, is the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, when American troops under Major Gen. Andrew Jackson so decisively defeated the British regulars under General Pakenham. General Jackson plucked his memorable victory after the War of 1812 had been officially ended by the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. The treaty had been signed on Dec. 24, but news traveled so slowly one hundred years ago that neither General Jackson nor the commanders of the British forces before New Orleans knew of it when the history making battle was fought, two weeks later, on Jan. 8, 1815. General Jackson, after previously repulsing two attacks by the trained British troops, with untrained militia, who, however, knew how to shoot, constructed a line of entrenchments about one mile long and awaited the British assault. In one-half hour the British were forced to retreat, leaving General Pakenham dead with 2,600 of his troops killed and wounded. The Americans lost only eight killed and thirteen wounded.

Capt. John Clark Wilson, U.S.N., retired, to whose article in the New York Times we have already referred, tells us that: "The history of the world proves that war waged by any country in a just cause (and frequently in a seemingly unjust cause), especially in defense of its rights, is of lasting benefit to that country, and it might not prove altogether a misfortune to have a war forced upon us in the near future. It would at least supplant our rampant spirit of commercialism by one of patriotism, and check the tepid wave of feminism which is sapping the virility of the nation. The nation itself was made possible by the war of the Revolution. The War of 1812 increased our prestige, and made us a stronger nation. The Mexican War vastly increased our territory and made possible the powerful union of States comprising this nation. The Spanish War eliminated Spanish rule from the American continent, added to our over-sea possessions, reawakened our national spirit, and made us the world power we are to-day."

The dispute as to the Panama-Costa Rica boundary was supposed to be settled by the award of Chief Justice White, of the U.S. Supreme Court, as arbitrator, but Panama has repudiated the award of the Chief Justice and suggested that it would like a readjudication of the case, which it is not likely to get as the understanding of Chief Justice White when he undertook the duty of arbitrator was that his decision would be final. The arbitration of the Panama-Costa Rica boundary dispute was brought about through the good offices of the United States, both governments agreeing to this mode of settling their controversy in what is known as the Porras-Anderson treaty of 1910. Meanwhile persons in the disputed area are paying double taxes and are being subjected to other serious inconveniences.

The provincial constable and the three Canadian militiamen who were concerned in the shooting at Fort Erie on Dec. 28 of the American duck shooters, Charles Dorsch and Walter Smith, of Buffalo, while violating Canadian game laws, will be placed on trial in the Ontario courts, the authorities announced on Jan. 7. The punishment of the Canadian militiamen was asked by the United States Government on Jan. 7. The State Department sent a formal note to Great Britain through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, making the request. Representative Charles B. Smith, of Buffalo, N.Y., has announced that he had been informed by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice that the Canadian government will make reparation for the shooting of the men.

According to advices from El Paso, Texas, Jan. 7, General Villa is moving to attack the Carranza garrisons of the Mexican border towns opposite Naco and Douglas, Ariz., with 8,000 convention troops. To drive the Carranza forces out of the border towns is Villa's solution of the problem of stopping border fighting. It is said that Villa communicated his intention to Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., several days ago, and that he promised to expose the American towns to fire for not more than eight hours. General Villa declared that at the end of this time the Carranza garrisons would have surrendered or would have been driven into the United States.

Prof. Philip Marshall Brown, of Princeton University, in an address before the convention of political scientists in Chicago on Jan. 1 said that the time for disarmament has not come, adding: "Peace advocates can't see things as they are. It is an illusionary presumption to argue that because military preparedness brought about war military unpreparedness will prevent it." Professor Brown believes that international law must recognize interdependence of states, racial integrity, the inequality in the power of states and the folly of discussing disarmament until an international organization with executive power has been created.

A bronze plaque was presented to the crew of the battleship New York at the navy yard, New York, Jan. 7, to be awarded the division making the best record in target practice. The trophy is the gift of Mr. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and was presented in the presence of Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers and Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. As soon as the New York leaves this city for her annual trip to the Southern Drill Grounds the trophy will be competed for in small-arms firing. Philip Rhinelander spoke briefly and Captain Rodgers re-

sponded, thanking him for the trophy. Rear Admiral Fletcher complimented the crew for the record of efficiency which they have established thus far.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, has addressed through the Department of State letters to the American Ambassadors to Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia and the American Minister to Rumania, in which he makes known that the bestowal of decorations and presents upon representatives of the Red Cross on foreign duty is not desired. This was decided upon because on former occasions sovereigns have given medals and other decorations to American Red Cross representatives.

The machine-gun company of the 2d Regiment of Marines, in command of Capt. Edward B. Cole, 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger and 2d Lieut. Roy D. Lowell, has been ordered to Pensacola from Philadelphia. It will probably leave Philadelphia on Jan. 13. On the 20th a company of marines in command of Capt. Giles Bishop, 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Clarke and 2d Lieut. Harry Schmidt will leave Philadelphia for New Orleans. As rapidly as their quarters are ready for occupancy the remainder of the marines to be stationed at New Orleans will be transferred from Philadelphia.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe is now reported as having received supplies at Mole Saint Nicolas, Hayti, and that she has been operating in that vicinity in destroying commerce of the Allies is very likely. The report from Port au Prince stated that the Karlsruhe had established a base at the Mole and that hired steamships from New York city and New Orleans have been taking coal and provisions there for the German war vessel, which has been calling for them when necessity demanded it.

In the New York State Assembly, five minutes after it was organized on Jan. 6, Assemblyman Howard Conkling, of New York city, introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of the preparedness of the United States for war and of the defenses of the Port of New York in particular. The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. It provides for a commission consisting of two State Senators and three members of the Assembly, appointed by the Governor, which shall make full investigation of the question and report its findings to the Legislature.

The annual meeting of the American Society of Naval Engineers was held on Dec. 30, 1914, at the Navy Department. The following officers were elected for the year 1915: President, Capt. S. S. Robison, U.S.N.; secretary-treasurer, Lieut. Albert T. Church, U.S.N.; council, Capt. B. C. Bryan, U.S.N., Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, U.S.R.C.S., Comdr. U. T. Holmes, U.S.N. It was decided to hold a banquet during the early part of 1915. Announcement as to the date will be made later.

Capt. A. S. Cowan, Signal Corps, U.S.A., commanding the Army aero squadron at North Island, San Diego Harbor, announced on Jan. 6 that a new American altitude record for passenger carrying biplanes was established at the camp by Lieut. J. E. Carberry, carrying Lieut. Arthur R. Christie as passenger to a height of 11,690 feet. The aviators were in the air one hour and ten minutes. Under the rules of the Aero Club of America their record is declared official. The previous greatest height was 9,000 feet.

The latest statistics of the spirit monopoly in Russia are as follows: The sale of spirits in September amounted to 102,714 kegs, being 9,130,297 kegs less than in September, 1913. The receipts for September amounted to 1,704,141 roubles (\$852,070), or 76,596,431 roubles (\$38,298,215) less than for September, 1913. The total return from Jan. 14 to Oct. 14 of the present year shows a decrease of 173,409,328 roubles (\$86,704,665), as compared with the receipts for the same period in 1913.

The Navy Department is in the habit of returning to contractors rejected material at the expense of the contractor. The new revenue law requires that a one-cent revenue stamp be affixed to each bill of lading. The Comptroller decided that the purchase of such stamps is not authorized by law so that the Department will be required to conduct much unprofitable correspondence and experience much delay in obtaining the stamp from the contractor. Such are the felicities of legislation.

Two promotions will take place in the Infantry of the Army as a result of the appointment of Col. William A. Mann, 3d Inf., to succeed Brig. Gen. E. D. Hoyle. If Colonel Mann is confirmed and accepts before Feb. 8, Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, 23d Inf., will go up as an extra colonel, and Lieut. Col. E. A. Root, 16th Inf., will be promoted.

The wireless towers at Arlington, Va., are in uninterrupted communication with Eiffel Tower in Paris, France, both day and night, a feat which heretofore has been possible only at night because of static conditions. They have been in communication during the day with San Diego, Cal. Radio experts are elated at the wonderful development of the station's range and power.

President Yuan Shih-kai, of China, according to a Pekin despatch of Dec. 31, has obtained the passage of legislation by the National Assembly which assures him the Presidency for life and allows him to nominate his successor.

Col. James Lockett, 11th U.S. Cav., has been authorized to relieve all the troops on strike duty in Colorado. The time when they are to be sent back to their original stations will be determined by Colonel Lockett.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. William Lassiter, Inf., U.S.A., was retired for age Jan. 6, 1915. This is the first age retirement in the Army this year. Colonel Lassiter, who is a veteran of Indian, Spanish and Philippine wars, was born in North Carolina Jan. 6, 1851. After serving from September, 1868, to July 19, 1871, as a cadet, U.S.M.A., he was appointed, Oct. 1, 1873, second lieutenant, 16th Infantry, and served with that regiment as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain until promoted to major, 15th Infantry, May 28, 1902. From major in the Adjutant General's Department (for which latter detail he had been selected Sept. 11, 1906), he was promoted lieutenant colonel, 4th Infantry, Sept. 4, 1909, and colonel March 3, 1911. He was placed on the un-assigned list Jan. 16, 1912, and was later attached to the 21st Infantry. The first four years of his service was in Mississippi and Louisiana, and from 1877 to 1898 in the Indian Territory, Texas, Utah and Idaho. He accompanied the regiment to Cuba in June, 1898, and in 1899 went to the Philippine Islands. In January and February, 1879, he commanded a detachment, Troop I, 10th Cavalry, in an expedition after renegade Kiowa Indians. He served in the Sioux campaign in 1890-91, from December to February. In 1894 he was detailed to organize the National Guard of the new state of Utah. During the war with Spain he participated in the attack on San Juan Hill, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and was wounded July 2 while in the trenches. He was in charge of the Infantry and Cavalry, small-arms competitions, Pacific Division, in 1904 and in 1905, and also served in Luzon, Mindanao, Jolo and Panay, P.I., at intervals, from 1899 to 1910, for six years. He was later stationed at Fort Crook, Neb., and Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and has lately been in waiting orders of retirement in San Francisco, Cal.

There will be no promotions as the result of the retirement of Col. William Lassiter on Jan. 6, 1915, as he is an extra number. The same is true of Rear Admial W. N. Little, U.S.N., who retired Dec. 31, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) Harry Campbell, U.S.N., was promoted Jan. 1, 1915, as the result of the resignation of Lieut. George B. Lake.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. Thomas L. Mair has issued invitations for the marriage of his niece, Mary Logan Mair, to Lieut. William G. Muller, Philippine Constabulary, on Jan. 4, 1915, at Santa Isabel Cathedral, Jaro, Iloilo, P.I.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. Jacobsen, of Chicago, announce the engagement of their daughter, Viola, to Lieut. George E. Arneemann, 28th U.S. Inf.

Miss Genevieve Catherine Kalt and Ensign Louis R. Ford, U.S.N., were married in New York city Dec. 31, 1914, at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle by the Rev. Father J. V. Abbott. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Thomas A. Kenny, and Ensign Ford was accompanied to the altar by Mr. Kenny. Mrs. Ford is a daughter of Mrs. Catherine F. Kalt, of 149 Manhattan avenue, and met her husband four months ago at a reception in her honor given by Mrs. Marie Crowell at 244 Riverside Drive. Ensign Ford is one of the seventeen naval officers taking post-graduate courses at Columbia University. The honeymoon will be spent in Texas.

Miss Annie Hare Powel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton H. Powel, and Ensign Walter A. Edwards, U.S.N., were married at Newport, R.I., Dec. 31, 1914, at the home of the bride's parents, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. William B. Meenan, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was unattended except by Miss Marie Louise Edwards, a niece of the bridegroom, as flower girl. E. Baldwin Edwards, of Philadelphia, acted as best man for his brother, and the ushers were Charles Carroll and Walter R. Abell, of Baltimore; Joseph F. Edwards, of Philadelphia, and Lieuts. Richard M. Elliott, Jr., John Borland and Ensign E. L. Gunther, U.S.N.

Lieut. Kenna G. Eastman, 2d U.S. Cav., and Miss S. M. Cooper were married at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 25, 1914.

Invitations are about to be sent out for the marriage on Jan. 20 of Miss Marie Donaldson Ames, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blanchard Ames, of Brimmer street, Boston, Mass., to Ensign Richard Evelyn Byrd, Jr., U.S.N., son of Hon. and Mrs. Richard Evelyn Byrd, of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Ames was formerly Miss Helen Andrews, of Baltimore and Winchester, Va., at which latter place the Ames family has made its summer home and there the wedding will take place. Ensign Byrd is stationed on the U.S.S. Dolphin, and the young couple will make their home in Washington. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Ames will go farther South, to pass the remainder of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry V. Moore, of Port Jervis, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lulu I. Moore, to Ensign Zeno W. Wicks, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wicks, of Fishkill, N.Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Malcolm Snapp, of Joliet, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Louise, to Lieut. Chester S. Roberts, U.S.N.

The marriage of Miss Edith Lilia Moss and Lieut. Russell A. Osmun, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., took place at the home of the bride, 307 Seminole avenue, Dec. 30, 1914. Masses of Ophelia roses arranged in golden cornucopias were combined with Southern smilax and palms to model a background for the ceremony, which was solemnized by Dr. G. Percival Huguet. The bridal path from the stairway to the living room was lined with aisle standards, topped with roses and tied with flaring butterfly bows of yellow gauze. In the dining room the lace covered table held for its centerpiece a French basket of white wicker, filled with white roses and stevia, bridal in effect. The sun parlor was embellished with holly and pine, those being the only decorations suggestive of the Yuletide season. Miss Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Moss, was attired in an exquisite gown of white satin, with a long overskirt of tulle, edged with rose point lace. Over this fell a second tunic of crystal and pearl embroidered net. The corsage was of net, outlined in pearls, while the gown was finished with a deep girdle of satin. The long court train ended with a little spray of orange blossoms. A close-fitting cap of rose point lace, adorned only with orange blossoms, confined her tulle veil. Her arms were filled with a huge shower of lilies of the valley. Miss Helen Moss, the bride's sole attendant, chose yellow satin for her gown. She carried an arm bouquet of Aaron Ward roses to match her gown. Mrs. Moss wore apricot

satin with a handsome overdress of black net, embroidered in gold and silver. Mrs. Osmun, mother of the groom, was gowned in blue charmeuse, with draperies of net and sequin trimmings. Lieutenant Osmun is the son of Major and Mrs. Gilbert R. Osmun. He was attended by Mr. Percy Loud as best man, while the ushers were Mr. Samuel Standish and Mr. Henry Carstens. A reception followed the wedding from 8:30 until 10 o'clock. The at home cards read "Fort Totten after Feb. 1."

Miss Aileen Hague, of El Paso, and Lieut. James R. Hill, 13th U.S. Cav., were married on Dec. 31, 1914, at the parochial house of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in El Paso, Texas. The service was performed by Rev. Father Francis Roy, of the Roman Catholic Church. Miss Clara Hague attended her sister as maid of honor, and the best man was Ballard Coldwell, a cousin of the bride. The bride wore a handsome tailored suit of blue with trimmings of fur, a black velvet toque also trimmed with fur, and carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The maid of honor was dressed in green broadcloth, with large black velvet hat, and carried violets. An informal luncheon was served after the ceremony at the home of the bride to only relatives. Lieut. and Mrs. Hill left on the evening train for the station at College Hill, Texas, where the Lieutenant is commandant of the Texas A. and M. College. The bride was born in El Paso and is one of the younger daughters of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Hague, pioneer residents of El Paso. Two of her sisters have married in the Army, Mrs. Howard L. Laubach, wife of Captain Laubach, and Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, widow of Captain Corcoran, 13th Cav.

Miss Londaal became the bride of Lieut. William H. Jouett, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., in Trinity Episcopal Church in the Mission, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Dec. 28, 1914. After the ceremony the party had a bridal supper at the St. Francis. After a honeymoon at the home of Lieutenant Jouett's aunt, Mrs. William Lyon, they will return to Fort Scott for residence.

The engagement of Miss Ethel Chessman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otis S. Chessman, of New York city, to Lieut. Donald M. Beere, Field Art., U.S.A., has been announced. Miss Chessman was educated in Europe, and only recently returned from abroad. No date has been set for the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Alice Brewer Ross, daughter of Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., to Lieut. Enoch Barton Garey, 18th U.S. Inf., was celebrated in the First Presbyterian Church, Clarion, Pa., Dec. 31, 1914, Rev. Glenn M. Shafer officiating. The church was decorated with flags and evergreens, and the aisles were roped off with festoons of smilax. The wedding march was played by a friend of the bride, Mrs. J. Ray Davis, herself a recent bride. Admiral Ross, who was dressed in full uniform, gave away his daughter. Miss Ross was dressed in a beautiful Callot gown of ivory satin trimmed with orange blossoms which held up the court train. The entire bodice of the gown was made of exquisite Chantilly lace trimmed in beautiful rose point. The court train was caught at the shoulders by diamond and pearl clasps. Her veil of tulle was bound around her head with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridal party consisted of the matron of honor, Mrs. Arthur B. Stewart, who was gowned in white satin with a tunic of white net bordered with gold lace and an over tunic of infantry blue tulle bordered with gold lace; four bridesmaids, Misses Lena and V. Louise Garey, of Denton, Md., Alice Ross and Ruth Campbell, of Clarion, who wore gowns of white satin veiled with white and infantry blue tulle bordered with gold lace. The bouquets were yellow daisies and sunburst roses showered with corn flowers and knotted with blue tulle and gold gauze. Lieut. O. O. Ellis, 18th U.S. Inf., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. B. A. Dixon, 9th U.S. Inf., Lieut. C. L. Hall, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Messrs. Ray Davis and Arthur Stewart, of Clarion, Pa. The groom and military attendants were in full dress uniform. After the ceremony the guests were received at the bride's home by her aunt, Mrs. J. Frank Ross, and Lieutenant Garey's mother, Mrs. V. S. Garey. Mrs. Ross wore white embroidered gauze. Mrs. Garey wore a black lace gown over white satin draped in Chantilly lace.

Mrs. A. P. Spencer announced the engagement of her daughter, Lucia Beverly, to Frederick Harvey Young, second lieutenant of engineers, U.S.R.C.S., the date of the wedding to be announced later.

Acting Dental Surg. Eugene Milburn, U.S.A., and Miss Gertrude Cowen were married at Flushing, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1914.

Mrs. Arthur Ryan, of Washington, has announced the marriage of her daughter, Martha, to Lieut. Robert W. Cabaniss, U.S.N., which took place on Jan. 4, 1915, at the residence of the Rev. Morgan Chambers, Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Cabaniss are now in Portsmouth, N.H., where Lieutenant Cabaniss is attached to the U.S.S. Leonidas. Mrs. Cabaniss is a sister of Mrs. William J. Giles, wife of Lieutenant Giles, U.S.N., and a niece of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis Nash.

Lieut. D. B. Falk, Jr., 22d U.S. Inf., of Naco, Ariz., and Mrs. Falk, who were married Jan. 4, 1915, at the home of the bride, 2406 Newkirk avenue, Brooklyn, are in New York at the Hotel Astor for their honeymoon. Mrs. Falk was Miss Anna M. Findeisen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Findeisen. Lieutenant Falk is stationed at Naco, Ariz., and they will go there after a few weeks at New York.

Mrs. Robert Oliver Curry, of Key West, Fla., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elise Barr Curry, to Lieut. John Henry Newton, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robinson, of Chicago, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Mary Burnett Robinson, to Chief Gun. Charles H. Anderson, U.S. Navy. No date has been set for the wedding. Mr. Anderson is at present attached to the U.S.S. Texas.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Henry R. Mizner, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars, died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 4, 1915. General Mizner was awarded three brevets for gallant and meritorious services in the Civil War. He received the brevet of major in 1862 for services in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; the brevet of lieutenant colonel in 1864 for services during the Atlanta campaign, and in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., and the brevet of brigadier general of Volunteers in 1865 for gallant and meritorious services during the war. General Mizner was born in New York Aug. 1, 1827, and was appointed captain, 18th U.S. Inf., from civil life May 14, 1861. He was appointed colonel of the 14th Michigan Infantry, Dec. 22, 1862, serving with that command until honorably mustered out in July,

1865. He was transferred to the 36th Infantry in 1866; was promoted major, 20th Infantry, in 1869, and was transferred to the 12th Infantry the following March. He was transferred to the 8th Infantry in 1877; was promoted lieutenant colonel, 10th Infantry, in 1880; colonel, 17th Infantry, in 1888, and was retired Aug. 1, 1891, on reaching the age of sixty-four years. He was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list in 1904 for Civil War service.

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U.S.A., retired, whose death at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29, 1914, we noted in our issue of Jan. 2, 1915, page 558, is survived by his widow, Mrs. Georgianna K. Hall, whom he married in Batavia, N.Y., in 1866, and two sons, Harris F. Hall, of Chicago Heights, and Robert F. Hall, of 1355 North State street. The body was taken to West Point, N.Y., for burial.

Major John M. Wright, U.S.V., for twenty-seven years marshal of the United States Supreme Court, died Jan. 2, 1915, at his home in the Everett Hotel, in H street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He was seventy-three years old and a veteran of the Civil War. He was a cadet at West Point from July 1, 1859, to Sept. 21, 1861, and served during the Civil War as a captain and major of Volunteers, resigning from the Service in January, 1864. Major Wright was the son of Gen. George Wright, U.S.A., and was born at Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Major Noble H. Creager, U.S.A., retired, died at Orlando, Fla., Dec. 31, 1914. He was born in Maryland, Nov. 4, 1842, and first entered the military service as a corporal in the 7th Maryland Volunteers, Aug. 15, 1862. He was promoted first lieutenant in that regiment Jan. 21, 1865, and was honorably mustered out May 31 of the same year. In May, 1868, he was appointed a quartermaster of Volunteers with the rank of major by President McKinley, and was promoted to lieutenant colonel in November of that year. He was honorably discharged in April, 1869, and was appointed a quartermaster of Volunteers with the rank of major, being again honorably discharged in 1901. He was appointed a captain in the Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901, and was retired for age Nov. 4, 1906, with rank of major.

Brig. Gen. Walter T. Duggan, U.S.A., retired, died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 4, 1915. He was born in the Isle of Man, April 11, 1843, and first joined the military as a private in the 5th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry June 13, 1861, serving until Aug. 31, 1863. He was then appointed a hospital steward in the Regular Service Sept. 3, 1863, and received a commission of second lieutenant in the 10th Infantry in January, 1867. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1874, captain in 1886, major in 1899, lieutenant colonel in 1901, serving some thirty-five years with the 10th Infantry. He was promoted colonel of the 24th Infantry in October, 1902, and was transferred to the 1st Infantry a few days later. He was appointed a brigadier general June 26, 1906, and his last assignment to duty was in the Philippines. He was retired for age, April 11, 1907.

The funeral services of General Duggan took place at eleven a.m. Jan. 4 from St. Patrick's Church, Washington. Interment was in the Arlington Cemetery. Mrs. Duggan is at present with her oldest son, Mr. E. F. Sellers, at 2224 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa. She has two other sons, Mr. P. F. Sellers, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Comdr. D. F. Sellers, U.S.N.

Major Joseph L. Horr, U.S.V., a veteran of the Civil War, died Dec. 19, 1914, at his residence, 4601 Beacon street, Chicago, Ill. He was born at Dundas, Canada, April 13, 1838. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 in the 13th U.S. Infantry. He fell wounded at Vicksburg and was carried off the field by Pvt. James Kephart, who was awarded a Congressional medal of honor for his brave act. Major Horr and others of the old 13th were appointed honorary pallbearers for the funeral of General Sherman by his family. Major Horr leaves a wife, Elizabeth Ogilby, and two daughters, Elizabeth R. and Irene.

Mrs. Benjamin, widow of Major Gen. Henry W. Benham, U.S.A., died this week in her ninety-fifth year in New York city at her late residence, 41 West Tenth street. Funeral services were held at the Church of the Messiah, New York city, on Friday, Jan. 8, and the interment will be in Washington. Mrs. Benham's maiden name was Elizabeth Ann Pierce McNeil, and she was the daughter of Gen. John McNeil, who was Collector of the Port of Boston, under President Jackson. Her mother was the daughter of Governor Pierce, of New Hampshire, and sister of President Pierce. Mrs. Benham was the mother of the late Major Henry H. Benham, U.S.A., who died in 1911. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Frederick Dillman. Her husband, Major Gen. Henry W. Benham, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1837 and appointed to the Corps of Engineers. He took part in the War with Mexico, was wounded at the battle of Buena Vista in 1847, and later was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle. He had charge of much important construction work and for a time was on duty in Europe in connection with the U.S. Coast Survey Office. He served throughout the War of the Rebellion and received the brevets of colonel for gallant and meritorious services at Carricks Ford, Va., in '61; brigadier general for the campaign terminating with the surrender of General Lee; major general, U.S.V. and U.S.A., for services throughout the war. Following the Civil War he was again in charge of important construction work, chiefly along the eastern coast, until his retirement for age in 1882. He died June 1, 1884, aged seventy-one.

Mr. Stephen V. Casaday, brother of 1st Lieut. G. H. Casaday, Dental Corps, U.S.A., died at the Harbor Emergency Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 18, 1914. Mary Ellen Phillips, daughter of Sergt. and Mrs. T. Phillips, died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30, 1914. Interment was at St. Peter's Cemetery, Baltimore.

Mrs. Mayo Carington Watkins, widow of Lieutenant Watkins, U.S.N., died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1914. Mrs. Watkins was the daughter of James de Tocqueville Tatine, and his wife, Heronima Pozzo di Borgo, of St. Augustine, Fla. She leaves two daughters, Heningham Lyons Watkins and Katherine Tazewell Watkins, and two nieces, Mrs. Yates Stirling, wife of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. William A. Blount, of Pensacola, Fla. Lieutenant Watkins died in September, 1860.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bowles, widow of Benjamin F. Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., and mother of Mr. Francis T. Bowles, formerly chief constructor of the Navy, died at the home of her son, Dec. 28, 1914, in Springfield, Mass. She was eighty-one years of age and had been in delicate health for several years and confined to her room for the past sixteen months.

The funeral of Mrs. Agnes Reed, widow of I. N. Reed, of Toledo, Ohio, was held at her late residence, 227 Eighteenth street, Toledo, Ohio, on the afternoon of Dec. 28, 1914, Rev. George Gunnell, of Trinity Church, officiating. Mrs. Reed died after a short illness, late on Christmas Day. She is survived by one

son, Oliver Clayton Reed, esq., of South Bend, Ind., and by three daughters; Marion, wife of Capt. Harry B. Kirkland, Ohio N.G., a graduate of the Army Signal School; Mabel, wife of Lieut. Walter Smith, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.; and Edna, wife of Mott Montgomery, esq., of Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Bessie Howison Parris, fifty-eight years old, wife of Albion K. Parris, died at her home, 3022 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Jan. 4, 1915. Her death was caused by arterial cirrhosis. She had been an invalid for six or seven years. She was a sister of the late Rear Admiral Henry Lycurgus Howison, U.S.N., and of Capt. Andrew J. Howison, U.S.R.C.S., and also of the late Capt. John W. Howison, U.S.R.C.S. Funeral services for Mrs. Parris were held Jan. 6, Rev. Christopher Sparling, of St. John's Church, and Rev. William Tayloe Snyder, of the Church of the Incarnation, officiating. Pallbearers were Henry S. Matthews, Holdsworth Gordon, Herbert Gill, Rear Admiral H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., Dr. William H. Fox, Augustus Crane, Capt. H. H. Carroll, U.S.N., and Dr. Howard E. Ames, U.S.N. Interment in Oak Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Parris had been a resident of Georgetown for about thirty years. She had worked along benevolent lines. Besides her husband, A. K. Parris, three sons, A. K. Parris, jr., Warden W. and Morris A. Parris, a daughter, Mrs. Theodore N. Gill, jr., and a sister, Miss Laura V. Howison, survive her.

Countess de Buisseret, wife of the former Minister of Belgium to the United States, and daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. John P. Story, U.S.A., died on Jan. 2, 1915. The Countess is survived by her husband and seven children.

Mr. Miles K. Halloran, son of the late Capt. James Halloran, brother of Major P. S. Halloran, Med. Corps, and of Lieut. George M. Halloran, 2d U.S. Inf., died at York, Pa., Jan. 2, 1915.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Commodore and Mrs. E. B. Underwood are at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., for the winter.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, widow of General Grant, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., last week for Palm Beach, Fla.

A daughter was born to Lieut. E. F. Graham, 15th Cav., and Mrs. Graham at Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 29, 1914.

The Washington Post for Dec. 31 publishes a picture of Mrs. Thomas A. Kearney, wife of Lieutenant Commander Kearney, U.S.N.

Capt. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., has reported at Philadelphia for duty, and he and Mrs. Turner are settled for the winter at the Clinton.

A son, Loren Chester Grieves, jr., was born at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Loren C. Grieves, 30th U.S. Inf.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at the Farragut, in Washington, D.C., for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Robnett and children will spend the next two months in Philadelphia, Pa., to be near Paymr. John D. Robnett, who is attached to the U.S.S. Minnesota.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marcellus H. Thompson spent several days at the New Willard, Washington, during the past week, before returning to Fort Washington, Md.

Rear Admiral W. A. Marshall, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Elizabeth L. Marshall have taken an apartment at the Charlesgate, 535 Beacon street, Boston, for the winter.

Lieut. Col. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., and family have taken the residence 2008 R street, Washington, formerly occupied by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Austin Kautz.

Lieut. Frederick Mears, U.S.A., a member of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, and Mrs. Mears have taken a residence at 1719 Q street, Washington, for the winter.

Capt. George W. Wallace, 16th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Wallace and Capt. F. J. Herman, 9th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Herman are stopping at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal.

Lieut. Richard C. Saufley, U.S.N., who returned last week from Europe, is with Mrs. Saufley at the New Willard, Washington, after spending Christmas at their home in Kentucky.

Miss McRae, daughter of Col. J. H. McRae, left Washington Dec. 28 for West Point, where during January she will be the guest of Miss Kreger, daughter of Colonel Kreger.

Comdr. and Mrs. Henry A. Wiley were hosts at a young people's dinner for their daughters, the Misses Elizabeth and Roberta Wiley, at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on New Year's Eve.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry A. Orr, U.S.N., have returned to Rochester, N.Y., after spending the holidays with their brother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey W. McCormack, U.S.N., in New York city.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., entertained Col. and Mrs. Charles M. Gandy and Miss Lila Gandy en route to the Philippine Islands on the December transport. Colonel Gandy will be chief surgeon on arrival in Manila.

Among those who held New Year's receptions in Washington were Mrs. Albert Mills, wife of General Mills, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Laurson, wife of Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, U.S.A.; Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Rear Admiral McLean, U.S.N., and Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder.

Mrs. James C. Cresap and Miss Anita Cresap received New Year's Day in honor of Lieut. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cresap. Mrs. Cusachs, wife of Prof. Carlos Cusachs, U.S.N., poured coffee, and Mrs. Gearing, wife of Lieut. Henry C. Gearing, jr., served eggnog. Many friends called to exchange the greetings of the season.

The annual charity ball for the Children's Hospital given at the New Willard, Washington, on Jan. 4 attracted a large and brilliant assemblage. Among those present were the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hussey, the Misses Fitch, Miss Pauline Kindleberger, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Miss Beatrice Clover, Mrs. Walter McLean, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., Mrs. Biddle Porter, Miss Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., Mrs. Harry Cole, Miss Mary Sheridan, Miss Julia Meyer, Miss Dorothy Drake, Miss Marion Parker and Lieutenant Thompson, U.S.N.

A picture of Mrs. Edward J. Dorn, wife of Captain Dorn, U.S.N., appears in the Washington Post for Jan. 2.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Sherwood, U.S.A., at Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 23, 1914.

A son, William Metcalfe Kaufman, was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. John B. Kaufman, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., Dec. 29, 1914.

A daughter, Margaret Baxter Porter, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Porter, U.S.A., at Fort Andrews, Mass., Dec. 30, 1914.

A daughter, Sylvia Simmers, was born at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 16, 1914, to Naval Constr. and Mrs. Clayton M. Simmers, U.S.N.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Koenig are spending their leave with their brother, Judge R. L. Robinson, at his home on the "Sunset Ranch," in Texas county, Okla.

Lieut. Benjamin F. Tilley, U.S.N., has returned to duty aboard the U.S.S. Jarvis from Christmas leave spent in Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ross S. Kingsbury, U.S.M.C., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at the Marine Barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., Dec. 24, 1914.

Lieut. Arthur H. Doig, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has joined his company at Fort Monroe, Va., after spending the holidays as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Fairbank North at Ardmore, Pa.

Mrs. E. M. Blake and the Misses Blake, after spending several months with relatives near Asheville, N.C., have gone to Charleston, S.C., for a few weeks before joining Colonel Blake at his new station in Providence, R.I.

Mrs. Fassett and the Misses Fassett received New Year's at the Beacon, Washington, D.C., and were assisted by Mrs. W. W. Harts, wife of Colonel Harts; Mrs. Spinks, wife of Major Spinks, U.S.A.; Miss Starbird and Miss Kline, niece of Gen. Anson Mills.

Mrs. M. A. Elser, who with her husband and two sons has been visiting her mother, Mrs. E. A. Lewis, Presidio, San Francisco, has been ill with bronchial pneumonia all through December. Lately she has been in the Letterman General Hospital, and is slowly improving.

Lieut. Fred W. Boschen, 17th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Boschen are spending the holidays in New York city as the house guests of Lieutenant Boschen's sister, Mrs. John L. Heins, on Albemarle road. They will return to Fayetteville, Ark., in a few days, via Baltimore and St. Louis.

Among the great number of Army people entertaining in Washington on New Year's Eve were Col. and Mrs. James H. McRae, who had with them for auction bridge a number of friends. Just at midnight eggnog was served by Mrs. O'Neil, wife of Col. J. P. O'Neil, assisted by Mrs. Durfee, Mrs. Beal and the various other ladies present.

Major William W. Reno, Med. Corps, U.S.A., took his annual ninety-mile riding test recently under very adverse circumstances. As he had been absent for some months from his post, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., it was necessary for him to take the ride on Dec. 26, 27 and 28 in order to complete it during the calendar year. The weather during the trip was windy and freezing cold, with snow and ice upon the ground.

Mrs. J. D. Robnett, wife of Paymaster Robnett, U.S.N., and Master Vernon and Miss Margarie are spending the months of January and February in Philadelphia, during which time the U.S.S. Minnesota, on which ship the Paymaster is on duty, is expected to be undergoing repairs in the navy yard of that city. The Minnesota returned on Christmas Day after an almost continuous absence of one year in Mexican waters.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar Hall Thompson entertained at their quarters at Columbus Barracks with a dinner and bridge New Year's Eve for Col. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox, Major and Mrs. Frank Woodbury, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Kellond, Lieut. and Mrs. Emory Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Austin Smith, Mrs. Doyle, Lieutenant Towns, Mrs. E. M. Leary and Miss Bremmer. Punch and cakes were served at midnight.

Mr. William Van R. Whitall and Mrs. Whitall gave a beautifully appointed dinner on Christmas Day to a few friends at their handsome home on Pelham Heights. Among their guests were Capt. Guy G. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer and Miss Dorothy Palmer, from Fort Slocum, N.Y., also Captain Palmer's mother, Mrs. George H. Palmer, of Chicago, who was guest of honor. Mr. Whitall is the son of Gen. Samuel R. Whitall, U.S.A.

The annual dinner of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York was held Jan. 8, 1915, at Delmonico's, New York city, in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Major General Wood, U.S.A., was scheduled to respond to the toast, "The Army of the United States." Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., to the toast, "The Navy of the United States." The toast, "George Washington and the Departed Heroes of the Revolution," was responded to by Mr. Talbot Olyphant, president of the Society of the Cincinnati. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., was slated to speak on "The United States of America." Among others invited were Capt. Halsted Dorey, U.S.A.; Col. J. S. Mallory, U.S.A.; Col. William G. Bates, 71st N.Y., and Major J. E. Normoyle, U.S.A.; the Governor of the State of New York and The Adjutant General, and Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y.

Of Miss Elisabeth Stack who on Dec. 1 resigned as matron of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club maintained by the Women's Army and Navy League at 317 C street, N.W., Washington, D.C., a correspondent writes: "It is believed that it can be said that the members of the League accepted Miss Stack's resignation with regret, but their regret is not greater than that felt by the men who are or were members of the club. Throughout her ten years of service Miss Stack endeared herself to all, met every emergency with smiling countenance, ever greeted all visitors with a smile that came from the heart and was ever ready to offer words of counsel or give active help whenever asked and wherever needed. Many a soldier, sailor and marine finds himself in a good position in civil life owing to Miss Stack's counsel and help. It is doubtful whether, aside from Mrs. Gould-Shepard, there is a lady who has so large a number of friends among the men of the Services as she. Her collection of postal cards covers all parts of the world; wherever the Service has sent the men they always remembered Miss Stack. Miss Stack continues her work at the Pension Office; though the club has lost her, the Service still retains her service. Her successor as matron is Mrs. Charles Bieber, of Washington, D.C. The fact that Mrs. Bieber has given an only son to her country, during the early Philippine campaign, is sufficient voucher for her deep interest in and sympathies for the men of the Service."

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen were dinner hosts in Washington on Dec. 30.

Capt. and Mrs. Davis B. Wills have recently taken an apartment at Florence Court, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Mears, U.S.A., have recently leased the residence 1719 Q street, Washington.

The Adjutant General and Mrs. Henry McCain were dinner hosts at the Shoreham, Washington, on Jan. 5.

Capt. and Mrs. Earle W. Tanner have returned to the former's post at St. Louis, Mo., after a visit in Washington.

Major and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy have arrived in Washington from Chicago, Ill., and have taken at apartment at 1801 K street for the remainder of the winter.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. S. L. Heap, who are spending the winter in Philadelphia, have leased their K street residence in Washington to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Burton, of England.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover have sent out invitations for a dance at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C., on Jan. 21, for their débutante daughter, Miss Beatrice Clover.

Miss Eveline Gleaves, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., was the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. John Gibbons in Washington for over their dance at the Playhouse on Jan. 2.

Col. and Mrs. Charles L. McCauley were dinner hosts in Washington last week, entertaining in honor of the latter's nephew and his bride, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New York.

Among recent arrivals at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., are Ensign and Mrs. Marc W. Larimer and Lieut. and Mrs. Rufus F. Maddux, the latter having recently returned from the Philippines.

Lieut. Robert R. M. Emmet, U.S.N., will be one of the ushers at the marriage of Miss Dorothy Gibb and Mr. Bache McEvers Whitlock, which will take place at St. Thomas's Church, New York, on Jan. 23.

A picture of Mrs. William C. Harlee, wife of Captain Harlee, U.S.M.C., and baby appears in the Washington Post for Jan. 6. Captain Harlee is on duty in Washington as Assistant Director of Target Practice.

Arrivals Jan. 4 at Hotel Astor, New York city, included the following: Major H. G. Bishop, U.S.A., Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Knox, Lieut. Comdr. R. D. White, Lieuts. L. N. McNair and C. H. Davis, Jr., U.S.N.

Capt. L. V. Frazier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Frazier, who have recently returned from a three years' stay in the Philippines, are at the Hotel Astor in New York on a leave, after which they will go to Buffalo, where Captain Frazier will be on duty.

A charming picture of Mrs. Harold P. Parmelee, wife of Ensign Parmelee, U.S.N., and baby is published in the Washington Post for Jan. 3. Mrs. Parmelee is now visiting her parents, Representative and Mrs. Robert L. Henry, in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Francis M. Shook, U.S.N., retired, is house surgeon in the ear and throat division of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, 210 East Sixty-fourth street, New York city. The residence address of Dr. and Mrs. Shook is 839 Madison avenue.

Gen. George R. Smith, U.S.A., retired, with Mrs. Smith, who have been on a visit to their son, Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, U.S.A., at West Point, are at the Hotel Astor, New York, for a few days en route to Washington, D.C., where they will be for the remainder of the winter.

Several hundred guests were present at the dance given at the Playhouse, Washington, on Jan. 2, by Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons for Miss Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Comdr. Henry Wiley, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Capt. Henry A. Wilson, both débutantes of this season.

Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, who has been with General Wotherspoon in Albany, N.Y., for the past ten days, will return to Washington on Jan. 9 to close her apartment there. The appointment of General Wotherspoon as Superintendent of Public Works, New York state, has been confirmed by the State Senate.

Comdr. C. T. Jewell was host at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Jan. 2, in honor of Miss Ellen Shipman, of Cornish, N.H., who has recently arrived in Washington to spend the remainder of the season with Col. and Mrs. John Biddle. The party went later to Capt. and Mrs. John Gibbons's dance at the Playhouse.

It was reported in the daily papers that Braxton Bigelow, son of Major John Bigelow, U.S.A., has gone abroad and has "joined or will join the British army to fight with the Allies in the great war." Major Bigelow writes to the New York Sun that from conversations with his son before his departure he is quite sure this is not the fact.

In the audience at the Boston Symphony Concert held at the National Theater in Washington on Jan. 5 were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Philip Sheridan, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely, Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, Mrs. William L. Marshall, Mrs. David Kindleberger, Miss Pauline Kindleberger and Miss Schröder.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, was "at home" at their quarters at the Marine Barracks on Jan. 4, when she was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Henry C. Mustin, wife of Lieutenant Commander Mustin, U.S.N.; Mrs. Thomas M. Clinton, wife of Captain Clinton, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. William F. Bevan, wife of Lieutenant Bevan, U.S.M.C.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. John B. Kaufman have as their guest at their quarters at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., the latter's sister, Miss Constance Metcalf, of San Francisco, Cal. The engagement of Miss Metcalf to Lieut. Jack Gardiner Whitfield, of the 7th Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment of the British army, now in camp outside of London, has been announced. The wedding will take place at the close of the war.

Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason, made her début at a large reception given in her honor by Mrs. Victor Kauffmann at Rauscher's, in Washington, on Jan. 2. The ballrooms were elaborately decorated with cedar trees, roses and festoons of smilax. On the tea table were French rose trees in white enameled boxes. Mrs. Kauffmann wore a handsome gown of yellow silk embroidered in silver, with a black velvet rose at the girdle and black tulle scarf. The débutante was becomingly gowned in cream lace over pale pink chiffon embroidered in gold. Among those assisting were Mrs. Newton E. Mason, Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock, Miss Adeline Pendleton, Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Louise Clark, Miss Elizabeth Wiley and Miss Pauline Kindleberger.

Mrs. Simonds and children will remain in Texas City while Capt. George S. Simonds is at Naco, Ariz.

Lieut. George C. Elsey, 11th U.S. Inf., sailed from New York for Panama on board the *Pastores* on Jan. 2.

Lieut. Col. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., has reported for duty as assistant to Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Mrs. N. M. Cartmell, wife of Capt. N. M. Cartmell, recruiting officer, Little Rock, Ark., has been seriously ill since Dec. 1, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde Gray West have left Washington for Norfolk, Va., where Lieutenant West will join his ship, the *Vermont*.

Col. George K. McGunnegle, Inf., U.S.A., who has been undergoing treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., is now able to leave the hospital.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Harlow were dinner hosts at their apartment at Wendell Mansions, Washington, on Jan. 5, entertaining in honor of Miss Stang, of Nice.

Ensign and Mrs. F. E. P. Uberroth, of Norfolk, Va., are visiting Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Uberroth at Wilmington, N.C. Ensign Uberroth is at present attached to the U.S.S. *Jarvis*.

Lieut. G. Barrett Glover, jr., 20th U.S. Inf., detailed on recruiting duty, after spending a leave in the East has recently joined his new station, Fort Slocum, N.Y., where he has been attached to the 25th Recruit Company. Mrs. Glover and their two children are with him.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels attended the matinée in the Winter Garden in New York city Jan. 7, seeing "Dancing Around," and in the evening they entertained a party in a box in the Hippodrome for the performance of "Wars of the World."

Among the guests at the buffet luncheon given by the Counselor of the State Department and Mrs. Robert Lansing in Washington on New Year's Day were Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. H. Southerland, Miss Harriet Southerland, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover and Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash.

The committee of the University of Pennsylvania having charge of the Army-Navy football games played on Franklin Field had turned over to the Army and Navy for their charities \$18,852, being the receipts from the sale of Pennsylvania's share of tickets for the game played in November, 1914. This makes a total of \$155,665 received from Pennsylvania for the sale of tickets since the games have been played on Franklin Field.

The son of Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Adams, 7th U.S. Inf., John Pershing, was christened Dec. 31, 1914, by the Rev. H. S. Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. Norman F. Ramsey, O.D., were godparents. The child is a grandson of Rear Admiral L. C. Logan, U.S.N., retired; great-grandson of Admiral David D. Porter, U.S.N., and a great-great-grandson of Commodore David Porter, U.S.N., who commanded the Essex during the War of 1812.

The Army and Navy Club, of the city of New York, have nominated the following candidates for the board of governors to be elected at the annual meeting, Jan. 13, 1915: Col. Clarence S. Wadsworth, N.G.N.Y. (one year); Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., retired (two years); Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, U.S.A., retired (three years); Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, N.G.N.Y. (three years); Lieut. Robert C. Lawrence, late N.G.N.Y. (three years); Major William Weigel, U.S.A. (three years).

The Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., presented a gay and brilliant scene on New Year's Eve, when almost a hundred dinner parties were given, with others coming later for the dance. Among the hosts were Major and Mrs. Malvern Hill Barnum, Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. George R. Clark, who entertained at a party for their débutante daughter, Miss Louise Clark; Col. and Mrs. Eugene F. Ladd, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Fritz L. Sandoz, Major and Mrs. William J. L. Lyster, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward A. Goodwin, Lieut. Henry B. Clagett, U.S.A., and P.A. Paymr. William G. Neill, U.S.N.

The importance of the question of defense of our Far Eastern possessions is fully realized by naval and Army officers was exemplified by the marked attention paid by the large gathering of the student and other officers at the Naval War College on Dec. 18, when Col. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., by invitation of Admiral Knight, commanding the station, lectured before them on "The Island of Corregidor." Colonel Ruckman, who has but recently returned from a two years' command of this fortress, spoke for two hours on Friday afternoon and for three hours on the following morning upon this interesting topic. A majority of the Coast Artillery officers stationed at Fort Adams were also present.

Miss Beatrice Clover, the débutante daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., was the guest of honor at a dinner dance given by Mrs. William Draper and Miss Marguerite Draper at their K street residence in Washington on New Year's Eve. The drawing rooms, ballroom and tapestry room, where the dinner was served, were elaborately decorated with holly wreaths, tall vases of poinsettia, Christmas greens and smilax. The dinner was served at five round tables, each decorated with Richmond roses and smilax and the famous Draper gold plate. Among the guests were Miss Eudora Clover, Miss Francine Williams, Miss Margaretta Symons, Miss Ruth Wilson, Lieut. Comdr. James B. Gilmer, U.S.N., Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., Ensign Scarles, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady Green Ruttencutter, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, gave a very handsome dinner Christmas night. Covers were laid for twelve. In this far-off tropical climate the Christmas idea was beautifully carried out in every detail. The house was decorated prettily with pine tree, holly and mistletoe. In the middle of the dining table was a miniature Christmas tree about three feet high, with small lighted candles, and from the tree came broad red satin ribbon, one going to each place, where it was tied to a gift, opened after dinner was served. Red snappers, miniature "Santa Claus" place cards, together with dainty crystal and silver, made the scene one of "Fairyland." Those present were Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Col. and Mrs. Howell, Lieut. and Mrs. Colman, Mrs. George Livingston Baker, Captain Childs, Captain Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Ruttencutter and Major Newman.

Among those who attended the charity ball at the Washington Navy Yard on Dec. 30 for the benefit of the Navy Relief were the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, the Misses Clover, Capt. Roy C. Smith, Miss Marjorie Smith, Comdr. and Mrs. Edward H. Campbell, the commandant of the navy yard and Mrs. Edward W. Eberle,

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash, Miss Caroline Nash, Miss Marion Leutze, Comdr. and Mrs. Hussey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley M. Fiske, Comdr. and Mrs. Henry A. Wiley, Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Wilson, Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Emily Beatty, Miss Anne Gleaves, Lieut. and Mrs. Milo P. Fox, Miss Julia Heyl, the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason, Miss Dorothy Mason, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Miss Alice Goodwin, Mrs. Clifford Bousch, Miss Geraldine Bousch, Miss Rhoda Fullam, Mrs. W. H. Driggs, Miss Nathalie Driggs, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Steele, jr., U.S.N., Lieut. Leigh Noyes, Lieut. John W. Wilcox, Capt. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. James B. Gilmer, U.S.N., Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger, Lieut. Robert D. Gatewood, U.S.N., Lieut. Arthur S. Bristol, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enochs, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Hollis T. Winston, U.S.N., and Lieut. John E. Iseman, U.S.N.

The annual American Thanksgiving holiday was well celebrated by American residents in Tientsin, China, Nov. 26, 1914. The late risers were roused from their dreams early in the morning by the strains of "Yankee Doodle." The companies of the 15th U.S. Infantry in Tientsin were on parade headed by Col. John C. F. Tillson. There was one machine-gun company and also the mounted detachment. The principal streets of Tientsin in the English, French and German Concessions were traversed. They ended up at the No. 2 compound on Taku road where the services were held. A patriotic address was delivered by Colonel Tillson "and he in that unusually pleasing role that delights the hearts of all who hear him," wrote a correspondent, "made all the lads glad they were alive. The reputation Colonel Tillson has made as an orator since coming to Tientsin was increased and all have learned to expect a natural flow of wit as soon as the Colonel takes the floor." Capt. James M. Love, the adjutant, read the Thanksgiving Proclamation issued by President Wilson, which was followed by an address given by Chaplain Ernest W. Wood. It was of a religious nature in which the Chaplain asked all men to give thanks because America, perhaps in her history, never had greater occasion for thanksgiving. The closing number of the program, was the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the band. The men then went to the dining room where 1,400 pounds of turkey had been prepared for them. The mess halls were decorated in every conceivable way and presented a pleasing appearance.

Major George P. Ahern, U.S.A., retired, who has been director of the Bureau of Forestry at Manila, P.I., left the islands on Nov. 28 on his way back to this country, and will eventually settle permanently in Washington. He will spend a few months in India and will have his eyes operated on by Colonel Smith, I.M.S., at Amritsar. Of Major Ahern's departure the Philippine Free Press said: "Among those who have been instructors and master builders few will begrudge a place of honor and distinction to Major Ahern, Director of Forestry. There is no bureau which has evoked so much genuine appreciation—so much of that sincerest form of flattery—imitation, as that which for fourteen years past has had Major Ahern as its director. From the four corners of the earth they come to see the bureau and its workings, and, further, to steal its men. Let there be cited the visit here of a forester sent by the Dutch government in Java, and his recommendation that his government secure four or five of the bureau's inspectors; the request of Portuguese East Africa for two men; that H. M. Curran, one of the bureau's best men, is now organizing the forest service of British North Borneo; Dr. Woodford, who was trained here, is now making an inventory of the forests of British Columbia; recall the visit of the head forester of China and the fact that there are five Chinese students at present in the forestry school at Los Baños, the development of the forests of that great empire. There could be no sincerer testimonial to the enviable reputation the bureau has achieved. The bureau has paid its way almost from the first and brought in handsome returns in revenue. The first five years here under American administration saw the Bureau of Forestry turn in a million pesos over and above all expenses, and this was repeated the second five years. There are no more men in the bureau now when it is turning in its quarter of a million pesos or so every year than there were in the old Spanish days, when the forestry revenue was almost nil. There are only ten or eleven American foresters, with from eighty to ninety Filipino assistant foresters and rangers. To secure such results has meant executive ability of no mean order. And nowhere is Major Ahern's administrative capability and heart service better shown than in the forestry school at Los Baños. From comparatively nothing the lumber business in these islands has grown till to-day it amounts to five or six million pesos a year. By Filipinos the probable test as to Major Ahern's administrative ability will be the degree to which he "Filipinized" the service. In that he could qualify. More might be said about Major Ahern and what he has accomplished in his fourteen or fifteen years of service here—the best years of his life. In his departure the islands lose one who has been a loyal and faithful steward, an enthusiastic apostle spreading the gospel of things Philippine and a most ardent and efficient worker. Few have done more to enhance the name of the American administration in these islands or help establish it on solid and enduring foundations."

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

In Par. 16, Regulations for the Uniform of the United States Army, 1914, concerning discrimination against the uniform, the name of Maryland should be added to those already mentioned in that paragraph. The addition of the state of Maryland to the list is an example worthy of emulation by other states. The growth of this list is noted with pleasure.

The term "regimental headquarters," formerly used in connection with pay rolls of a regiment of Infantry, is rendered obsolete by "Tables of Organization, Organized Militia, 1914." The term "regimental field officers and chaplain" found in Table 6, of the Tables of Organization, when used in connection with pay rolls refers to one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one captain and assistant inspector of small-arms practice, and one chaplain. While orders, bulletins, communications, field orders, etc., will continue to be headed as emanating from the "headquarters" of such a regiment of Infantry, and will as formerly be attested by the regimental adjutant; and while each regiment will have a "headquarters" where the administration of the regiment is conducted; yet there no longer is such an organization as "regimental headquarters" as embracing the commissioned and enlisted personnel.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

The weather in Flanders and in France for the past week has had a deterring influence on the fighting along the whole front. The heavy rains and mist and the mud prevented much very serious fighting. Many of the creeks and rivers in Flanders were overflowing their banks, and the trenches are described as being water-filled ditches. Naturally in the flat country of Flanders the difficulty of getting ammunition and supplies to the trenches must have been very great. Some of the positions had to be temporarily abandoned, but the Allies appear to have taken advantage of this condition by capturing some trenches near St. Georges by surprising the Germans, who were not expecting an attack in such weather. The net results of the week in the region from the sea to the Lys appear to be a few hundred yards gained by the French near St. Georges and slight gains in the sand dunes north of Nieuport.

Along the remainder of the western front the fighting was limited to artillery duels and a few local combats, the artillery being active near to La Bassee, Arras, Albert, Chaulnes and Roye. The Germans by sapping and mining were able to blow up portions of the Allies' trenches near Arras.

In the region east of Rheims the Germans blew up a section of the French lines near Sillery (about five miles southeast of Rheims), while the French have made appreciable advances to about two miles north of Mesnil-le-Hurlus, capturing some German points of support. In the Argonne both sides continued their activity. The Germans on Jan. 1-2 attacked along the Grunie forest front with some success, but on Jan. 6 the French recaptured a portion of this position. Along the ravine of Courte Chaussee (two miles southwest of Boureuil) they claim to have blown up about 800 yards of the German trenches. The fighting in this region appears to have been fierce. Here the hostile lines are very close to each other and the fighting has been reduced to siege methods, such as sapping and mining and the use of hand grenades and mine throwers.

Very little progress by either side appears to have been made here, and judging from the press accounts there seem to be lines of trenches behind lines of trenches.

The activity of both sides in this region is worthy of note and indicates the importance to each of holding their positions here. The line of advance of the French army called for by strategical considerations is down the Meuse River to the railroad at Montmedy and Mezieres. Such a move would leave the German armies in the west dependent upon the railroads through Belgium for their supplies, and would also seriously threaten the rear of the troops near Roye and along the Aisne, so that the retirement of these troops would be imperative. The advance down the Meuse must necessarily carry along an advance of the line across the plains east of Rheims and in the Argonne. Such a move, however, would be with the greatest difficulty and attended by terrific loss of life, for the country to be traversed is very rough and offers many strong defensive positions. Such an advance under present conditions must take a very long time. And yet this line of advance seems to offer a greater chance of success than that in the west across the flat Belgium country, which is so excellently supplied with railroads for the bringing up of supplies and reinforcements to the German army.

The topography of the Argonne region furnishes a more immediate explanation of the importance attached to the possession of this forest. The Argonne region is a wooded and eroded tableland lying in the fork of the Aisne and the Aire rivers, with steep slopes overlooking these rivers on the east, north and west. If the French could gain the north escarpment they would possess an extremely strong position as a pivot for the advancement of the lines between the Argonne and Rheims and between the Argonne and the Meuse.

The French have continued their attempts to force the Germans out of their position where they have crossed the Meuse at St. Mihiel. The main effort seems to be by advancing to the north of Flirey (about midway between St. Mihiel and Pont-a-Mousson), in order to get across the line of communication between St. Mihiel and Metz. In this move the French claim to have made an important gain and the Germans have been successful along the line Ailly-Apremont, which is south and southeast of St. Mihiel. Here they have captured the Bois Brulé or burnt woods.

The mention of fighting at Bremenil (about two miles northeast of Badonviller and about twenty miles north of St. Die), gives more exact knowledge of the location of the French lines in the Vosges. Mention last week was made of the approach to near Cirey and to Bande-Sapt, northeast of St. Die.

Important developments have been taking place in Alsace. The French appear to be moving eastward out of the Vosges mountains in considerable force. They have taken up a position across the German border on the east slope of the Vosges mountains at the village of Creux d'Argent, two miles west of Orbey, west of Colmar. In the vicinity of Thann, after several days' fighting from house to house, they have captured the village of Steinbach. The capture of a height west of Cernay (Sennheim), was also accomplished, but a counter attack by the Germans appears to have been at least partially successful. The French have also advanced to Burnhaupt-le-Haut (about midway between Thann and Altkirch) and to within about two miles of Altkirch.

The objective of the advance in Alsace seems to be the city of Muelhausen. The Germans have apparently brought up reinforcements so that we may expect further activity in this region. Although the most important fighting of the past week has been in this region, the movement can hardly be the main drive of the Allies, for a movement toward Berlin from this direction would leave the right flank dangerously exposed. The movement against Muelhausen and Colmar may be, however, for any or all of the following purposes:

1. As a diversion to draw the German troops away from other parts of the line where the main attack may be planned.

2. For political and sentimental reasons—to regain the lost province of Alsace.

3. For the purpose of taking up a strong defensive position in order to maintain a hold upon the territory captured. This position would probably have the right flank on the Swiss border at Basle, thence northwest at the foot of the Vosges mountains along the railroad from Basle to Muelhausen, thence on the west bank of the Ill river to Colmar and possibly to Schlestadt. This would give a river in front of the line while behind it

and parallel to it there would be the railroad from Basle through Muelhausen and Colmar to Strasburg.

A consideration of the western campaign, as a whole, causes the conclusion that the Allies have not yet undertaken the main offensive which has been expected, but have been continuing the local fighting partly with a view toward feeling out the strength of the Germans along the whole line and partly with a view to holding the German troops in their places. It is evident that with their well prepared fortifications the Germans, in spite of their forces engaged in Russia, are still capable of offering the most stubborn resistance. Summing up we see that (1) the French have made slight gains on their extreme left, while the Germans have gained slightly near Arras; (2) continual fighting in the Aronne with no material gains for either side; (3) a continued struggle over St. Mihiel, with the French claiming an important success north of Flirey; and (4) a marked advance by the French in Alsace near Thann and Altkirch.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

On the eastern frontier of East Prussia there were changes reported in the situation.

In the vicinity of Mlawa the Russians made a sudden attack about Jan. 5 upon the village of Rozowa, about fifteen miles southeast of Mlawa and captured it. The English and Russian press in reporting this incident state that this is a new Russian army starting on an advance toward Mlawa and East Prussia. The situation along the eastern battlefield gives reason to believe that this movement is a diversion rather than a main offensive movement. This line through Mlawa and Soldau is no doubt the natural line of advance for the Russians in an invasion of East Prussia, for it leads around the lake region, aims at the important railway lines of East Prussia, and threatens the isolation of Königsburg and of a large part of East Prussia. Furthermore, this movement in conjunction with the operations from the eastern frontier is most probably essential for the complete occupation of East Prussia. Notwithstanding, it is not believed that at this time it is the part of Russian strategy to attempt the invasion of East Prussia in earnest. The present move is probably a diversion in order to hold the German troops now along this front and to probably draw some troops away from in front of Warsaw or from the west. The main objective of the Russians for the present now lies to the southward in the attempts to crush Austria by invading Hungary and Bohemia and advancing toward Cracow. Perhaps later on in the progress of this war we may see a movement in force into East Prussia along the Mlawa-Soldau line, and even now it is very probable that the Russian forces north of the Vistula will be maintained in sufficient strength to make the demonstration effective to guard the right flank of the troops defending Warsaw and to be able to threaten the rear of General von Hindenburg's army along the Bzura river should the Vistula freeze.

Along the Bzura-Rawka-Piinia front the situation has changed but slightly. The Germans have made some severe attacks and have made some gains. They now seem to be extending to the south and directing the attacks south of the Pilica river toward Opolno with a view, presumably, of driving to the railroad near Killu. There were press reports that the Germans were bringing up 200,000 additional troops from the west for this purpose. Such a move, if successful, would not only cut off a line of approach toward Cracow, but would also most probably separate the Russian army in front of Warsaw from the armies now along the Nida and Donajec rivers and in Galicia. The question of supply is of such serious consideration here that this movement appears to be slow in developing as the roads in the marshy country in this section are almost impassable. The winter has been unusually mild and the marshes have not frozen over.

Reports of operations along the Nida, Donajec and Biala fronts are meager and indefinite.

In South Galicia the Austrian forces have made a stand along the heights to the south and to the northwest of Gorlice (east of Neu Sandek). Further to the east the Russians are following the Austrians into the Carpathian mountains. Through the passes of the Carpathians the Russians have been moving troops with a view to invading Hungary. In Bukowina the Russians have advanced to near the southern boundary at Gura, Humora on the Moldava river and to the south of Seletin on the Suczawa river in southwest Bukowina.

The movements into Hungary and Bukowina are worthy of further comment. In the first place the fact that Russia has detached the troops necessary for these undertakings and is sending them through the Carpathian mountains into Hungary and Transylvania, where they will be more or less out of communication with the main Russian forces, argues a supreme confidence on the part of Grand Duke Nicholas in the strength of the Russian line before Warsaw.

These movements are also of great political significance, for the invasion of Hungary will probably cause the Hungarians to demand of Austria and Germany sufficient troops for their protection. Should these demands be granted a large force would have to be withdrawn from Poland or Galicia or the west. Whether granted or not there will most probably be felt some bitterness by the Hungarians against the Austrians and Germans. It is the hope of Russia to thereby bring about internal jealousies in the Dual Monarchy and perhaps finally a separate peace with Austria.

The move into Bukowina, in addition to occupying the crown lands of Austria, acquires possession of territory adjoining Roumania which can be held out to that state as an inducement to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

In the Caucasus the Russians appear to have been decisively victorious against the Turks. One column, the 1st Army Corps, was defeated at Ardahan, forty-five miles northwest of Kars, and a second column consisting of the 9th and 10th Corps, on Jan. 4, at Sari Kamymsh, thirty-five miles southwest of Kars. The 9th Corps was captured and the 10th is being pursued through the snow filled mountain passes.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

In reply to the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department in regard to the ejection suit brought against Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, Col. W. C. Rafferty and Major E. J. Timberlake, the Judge Advocate General says that in his opinion it would not be advisable for the Government to institute a suit to determine the title to the small piece of property lying within the present boundaries of Fort Ruger. He claims that the Government is already in full legal possession of the property.

The case of a retired officer who became deeply involved financially and took advantage of the bankruptcy act has been passed on by the Judge Advocate General, who holds that as officers of the Army must pay their

debts any attempt to evade the same would make them liable for trial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The British battleship *Formidable*, which was blown up on Jan. 1, 1915, in the English Channel met her fate by a torpedo from a German submarine, according to an announcement by the Earl of Crewe in the House of Lords Jan. 7. With his announcement a new instance was given of the heroism of Capt. Arthur N. Loxley, the commander of the *Formidable*, who went down with his ship. Convinced that his ship had been struck by a torpedo and realizing that she was doomed and his crew would be lost unless aid reached him immediately, nevertheless he signaled other vessels in the squadron to steam away from the vicinity lest they meet the fate of the *Formidable*. Only Captain Loxley's prompt signals, driving assistance away from him, the House of Lords was told, prevented what otherwise might have been a repetition of the North Sea disaster when the *Aboukir*, the *Cressy* and the *Hogue* were sunk by one submarine.

It was announced in Berlin on Jan. 1 that the total number of prisoners of war held in Germany amounts to 8,138 officers and 577,875 men. The French, it is stated, contribute 3,459 officers and 215,905 men; the Russians 3,575 officers and 306,290 men; the Belgians 612 officers and 36,862 men; the British 492 officers and 18,828 men. The Geneva correspondent of the Paris *Temps* says that according to the figures of the International Bureau the number of prisoners of war held by the various belligerents now is 1,179,800. Of this number 604,200 men were captives of the Triple Entente Powers and 575,600 by Germany and Austria. The *Temps* remarks that from thirty to forty per cent. of Germany's prisoners figure on two or three registers, and that the Germans also count as prisoners of war the large number of civilians whom they took from invaded territories. None of these statistics can be guaranteed.

A despatch from the Hague to the London Daily Mail Dec. 19 states that the total number of German officers killed in action, according to information received there from authoritative German sources, aggregates 7,500. The actual loss of soldiers killed in battle is officially said to be in the neighborhood of 150,000. The total casualties of officers of the British army since the war began have been: Killed, 1,058; wounded, 2,071; missing, 602.

Report from Berlin by way of the German information service states that Berlin has at present about 1,100 hospitals for the care of the wounded. The smallest accommodate forty cases, while the larger ones have from 400 to 600 beds. In all there are said to be about 10,000 wounded in Berlin hospitals, the number being maintained fairly constant, although the individual patients are constantly changing. No definite figures are available, but an army surgeon who has had large experience estimates that about seventy per cent. of the wounded are returning or will return to duty, only thirty per cent. being permanently unfit for military service. Field hospitals are erected quickly. A visit was paid to a new "barrack hospital" composed of wooden, transportable barracks, each holding thirty beds. In a few days this hospital to hold 1,200 had sprung up on Tempelhofer Field, hot and cold water had been installed, heating service provided, a thoroughly modern operating room equipped, and it was figured that in four days, if necessary, the entire hospital could be taken to pieces and placed on automobiles, ready for shipment to any place required.

The British forces on the continent are being organized into six armies, consisting of three army corps each, under command of Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, Gen. Smith-Dorrien, Gen. Archibald Hunter, Gen. Ian Hamilton, Gen. Leslie Rundle and Gen. Bruce Hamilton. Taking an army corps as 40,000 men, this would ultimately give England, where she now claims to have 400,000, 720,000 troops on the Continent.

A despatch from Nairobi, British East Africa, of Jan. 4 states that the British battleship *Goliath* and the light cruiser *Fox* have carried out successful operations against Dar-es-Salaam, capital of German East Africa, and a military station. The warships bombarded the town, inflicting considerable damage. All the German vessels in the harbor were disabled. Fourteen Europeans and twenty natives were taken prisoners. The British loss was one killed and twelve wounded. Dar-es-Salaam, the best built town on the coast of German East Africa, is a military station, with an excellent harbor, situated forty miles south of Zanzibar. It is the terminus of an important caravan route, the residence of a governor and has large commercial interests. The white population in 1909 was estimated at 1,000. The total population at more than 20,000.

The British casualties in the war in South Africa up to Dec. 23 numbered, as officially stated, 755. Of these 124 were killed or died of their wounds, 311 were wounded and 312 taken prisoners, forty-four of these being also included in the number of wounded, twenty-three died from disease and twenty-nine from accidents.

A strong desire having been expressed by wounded Indian soldiers to see the capital of the British Empire before returning to the front the Secretary of State for India arranged with the British military authorities for a regular succession of day excursions to London after the Christmas holidays. The convalescent soldiers came in batches of twenty-four, and were taken round to see the principal streets and buildings.

The German steamship *Otavi* landed at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Jan. 5, 1915, 100 sailors transferred to her by the German auxiliary cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, representing the crews of four French and British vessels captured and sunk by the cruiser. The craft which fell into the hands of the German cruiser were the French steamer *Mont Agel*, which was sunk on Dec. 4; the British steamer *Bellevue*, sunk on the same day; the French sailing vessel *Annie Marie*, sunk on Sept. 17, and the French ship *Union*, sunk on Nov. 22.

The first sale of German ships, captured since the outbreak of the war, on order of the British prize court, was held at London, Jan. 5, when four vessels were knocked down for a total of \$653,875. This sum will be divided among the whole navy. Previous to the war prize money of this description was divided only among crews making the capture.

Lieutenant Sauerbeck, Lieutenant Pretzel and two seamen of the German gunboat *Geier*, interned at Honolulu, who recently were arrested in San Francisco, Cal., while on their way to San Diego, were released from arrest Jan. 5 by order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels. They were directed to report by mail or otherwise each

month to Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond until the termination of the war.

Flight Commander Hewlett, of the British navy, the only one of the airmen who was missing in the raid on the German naval base at Cuxhaven, and who it was feared was lost, was picked up in the sea at the mouth of the Vecht, by a steam trawler and landed there. Lieutenant Hewlett, who is a son of Maurice Hewlett, the novelist, was rescued off Heligoland soon after he fell, but rough weather prevented the trawler from making port before Dec. 31. He was leading the airship squadron in the raid when he ran into a thick fog, and after a time found himself near the coast of Schleswig. He flew over German territory and eventually came near Cuxhaven. When the mist had cleared he saw that he had lost his direction. He descended at a certain point, ascended again and flew over the great German fleet and the trawlers which were lying under steam behind Heligoland. "A formidable fire was directed at me," says Lieutenant Hewlett in an interview, "and I replied with several bombs. It is my opinion that I hit one of the German vessels, because soon afterward dense smoke arose from her. I was unable to find the British fleet. My motor was running hot and I was compelled to descend. I was picked up by a Dutch trawler, but I destroyed my motor and sank the hydroplane before I boarded the trawler, at ten o'clock on Christmas morning. I stayed aboard the trawler six days during a terrible storm."

The French Minister of Marine, M. Augagneur, in speaking of the absence of German commerce from the seven seas, owing to the great preponderance of the Allies' warships, says: "The sea does not exist for the Germans now. The British and French fleets have worked everywhere with the most absolute co-operation. The French have taken their part with the British squadrons in the bombardment of the Belgian coast, where the joint navies assisted materially in the efforts of the Allies' land forces. Just as Mr. Churchill is able to say that the British fleet is relatively stronger compared with the German than at the outbreak of the war, so am I able to assure you that the French fleet is visibly stronger than it was five months ago. We have lost only two little vessels, a destroyer in the Mediterranean and a submarine the other day in the Adriatic. On the other hand, we have added fresh ships to our fleet. I won't give you the figures of increase, but within several months we shall be still stronger. The whole situation is as good as it is possible to be."

Professional Memoirs, Corps of Engineers, for January-February, 1915, has a sketch by Lieut. R. W. Crawford, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., of Major Gen. Henry Washington Benham, a distinguished officer of the Army Corps of Engineers, who entered the Military Academy July 1, 1833, retired from active service on June 30, 1882, as a colonel, Corps of Engineers, and died in New York city on June 1, 1884, at the age of seventy-one years. General Benham's widow died this week, in her ninety-fifth year, and one of his children is living, the wife of Frederick Dielman, the distinguished artist, who is professor of descriptive geometry and drawing at the College of the City of New York. Major Henry H. Benham, formerly of the 2d Infantry, who died on March 21, 1911, was a son of General Benham.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Austin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has passed the examination for assistant paymaster in the Navy. Lieutenant Austin is a graduate of Annapolis, but resigned from the Navy to accept a commission in the Army. His nomination was received in the Senate Jan. 6.

THE ARMY.

S.O. JAN. 7, 1915, WAR DEPT. First Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 6th Inf., will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, for treatment.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Cottrell, C.A.C.

First Lieut. John W. Stewart, C.E., to New York city for duty in connection with land defenses of New York.

Upon arrival at Honolulu, H.T., of transport scheduled to leave Manila on March 15, 1915, Acting Dental Surgeon Arnett P. Mathews and Albert R. White will proceed on transport to San Francisco and upon arrival will report in person to Major Roger Brooke, M.C., president of Examining Board, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination to determine their fitness for appointment as dental surgeons, with rank as first lieutenants.

ARMY NOMINATIONS. Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 6, 1915. Appointments in the Army. Chaplain.

Rev. Thomas L. Kelley, of Nebraska, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from Dec. 29, 1914, vice Chaplain Henry L. Durrant, 17th Inf., who resigned April 17, 1914. Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from Jan. 5, 1915: Edward J. Barrett, Wis.; George S. Haswell, N.Y.; John M. Ingersoll, Ohio; Otto Juettner, Ohio; Cyril E. Lewis, Cal.; Arthur T. McCormack, Ky.; John Rogers, N.Y.; Robert L. I. Smith, Ill.; John G. Stowe, N.Y., and Charles W. Thompson, Colo.

Promotions in the Army. Quartermaster Corps.

Major Herbert M. Lord, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from March 4, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. Beecher B. Ray, whose recess appointment expired by constitutional limitation March 3, 1913.

Major Robert S. Smith, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from March 27, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. George T. Downey, promoted.

G.O. 91, DEC. 16, 1914, WAR DEPT. A board of officers, to consist of the Assistant Secretary of War, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, and Dan C. Kingman, Chief of Engineers, and Capt. Frank S. Coche, General Staff, recorder, is appointed to meet in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, Dec. 17, 1914, and at such times thereafter as may be necessary, at the call of the president thereof, for the purpose of considering such questions as may be referred to it by the Secretary of War.

G.O. 90, DEC. 15, 1914, WAR DEPT. I.—Sec. 5, Par. II, G.O. 166, War D., 1911, relating to examination papers of candidates for ratings in Coast Artillery Militia, is amended to read as follows:

5. When completed, marked and approved by the state authorities, all examination papers, together with a copy of the proceedings of the examining board, will be forwarded directly to the proper coast defense commander, who will pass finally for the United States on the examinations for rated positions and will publish in coast defense orders the names of all successful candidates. He will forward the examination papers of the commissioned personnel, and enlisted specialists, with his recommendations concerning each, directly to The Adjutant General of the Army. The War Department will publish in orders the names of the commissioned and enlisted specialist candidates who have successfully passed. An average of seven-and-a-half per centum will be a qualifying mark in all cases.

II.—So much of Par. 33, G.O. 70, War D., 1910, as relates to the appointment of a board of officers to mark examination papers in the regular garrison school course for officers, is amended so as to provide that when in a coast defense command such a board cannot be appointed by the coast defense

commander by reason of scarcity of officers, the coast artillery district commander concerned is authorized to appoint the required board.

III.—Par. 11, G.O. 73, War D., 1914, relating to courses of instruction prescribed at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., is amended so as to prescribe the following for Course C:

COURSE C.

For non-commissioned officers of Field Artillery.

a. This course will be for a period of four months, each term to begin a month in advance of Course A.

b. The enlisted men recommended for this course must have the following qualifications:

(1) They must be intelligent and well grounded in reading, writing and arithmetic, to include in arithmetic, long division and decimal fractions.

(2) They must be of excellent character and in good physical condition.

(3) They must be willing to accept the detail.

(4) They must be men whose terms of enlistment will not expire while at the school.

IV.—The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The canteen, barracks and personal equipment stencils issued by the Ordnance Department for Quartermaster Corps detachments will also be utilized by wagon, auto-truck, pack train and bakery companies; no special stencils are issued for those organizations.

V.—The following is published in connection with Par. IV, G.O. 22, War D., 1913, as amended:

All enlisted men of the Signal Corps detached and serving at stations in the Philippine Department will be regarded as members of Co. F, Signal Corps, Manila, P.I., and their names will be borne on the rolls and other records of that company.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 80, NOV. 11, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The 142d Co., C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for station.

G.O. 81, NOV. 14, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Announces that physical examinations and tests required by G.O. 148, War D., 1910, will be completed on or before Dec. 20, 1914, and will be conducted by a board of officers, to consist of Majors George A. Skinner and Edward R. Schreiner and Capt. William H. Allen, M.C.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of judge advocates are ordered:

Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds is relieved from duty as judge advocate of the Eastern Department and will repair to Washington and report to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office.

Major Blanton Winship from his present duties to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as judge advocate of Southern Department.

Major Henry M. Morrow from duty as judge advocate of the Southern Department, upon the arrival of Major Winship, and will then proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as judge advocate of Eastern Department. (Dec. 31, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Leave twenty days, about Jan. 8, 1915, with permission to visit the Bahama Islands and Cuba, is granted Col. George F. Downey, Q.M.C. (Jan. 2, E.D.)

Major Joseph L. Knowlton, Q.M.C., in addition to his duties as Q.M. of Fort William McKinley, Rizal, is detailed constructing Q.M. of that post, vice Major Kensey J. Hampton, Q.M.C., relieved. (Nov. 12, E.D.)

Capt. Beverly F. Browne, Q.M.C., will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Par. 26, S.O. 305, War D., Dec. 28, 1914, relating to Q.M. Sergt. William D. Smith, Q.M.C., is amended to direct that he report on or before expiration of furlough at Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 286, War D., Dec. 4, 1914, relating to Q.M. Sergts. Casper S. Crowl and John Schocklin, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Kenny, Q.M.C., Fort Bliss, Texas, will be sent to Fort Sam Houston to relieve Q.M. Sergt. John Schocklin, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (Dec. 30, War D.)

When the services of the following enlisted men of the Q.M. Corps are no longer required at Trinidad, Colo., they will be sent to the stations indicated: Q.M. Sergt. John A. M. Hindrum to Fort Williams, Me., for duty; Sergt. Ernest Berkel to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Major Morton J. Henry and Capt. Francis H. Pope, Q.M.C., from their present duties and will return to the United States and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James E. Caron, Q.M.C., now at Vienna, Ohio, to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (Jan. 5, War D.)

So much of Par. 20, S.O. 307, War D., Dec. 30, 1914, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. John A. M. Hindrum, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Jan. 5, War D.)

When the services of Q.M. Sergt. John A. M. Hindrum, Q.M.C., are no longer required at Trinidad, Colo., he will be sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon completion to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frederick W. Kraus, Q.M.C., Fort Flagler, Wash., to Seattle, Wash., for duty, about Jan. 25, 1915, relieving Q.M. Sergt. John W. Vogel, Q.M.C., Sergeant Vogel upon relief will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 298, War D., Dec. 18, 1914, relating to Q.M. Sergt. Timothy O'Donovan, Q.M.C., is amended to direct that he be sent to Manila on the transport to leave March 5, 1915, instead of Feb. 5, 1915. (Jan. 6, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, M.C., from duty in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army to the Canal Zone for station. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Major M. A. W. Shockley, M.C., Columbus, Ohio, is designated to make the annual inspection of the sanitary units of the Militia of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. (Dec. 21, C.D.)

Major Wallace De Witt, M.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 31, E.D.)

Par. 25, S.O. 289, Dec. 8, 1914, relating to Major James W. Van Dusen, M.C., is revoked. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Major James W. Van Dusen, M.C., upon the expiration of his present leave will repair to Washington for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for duty as surgeon of the post. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C., from further duty at the Army War College, Washington. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., from further duty at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, upon his return to the United States from leave in Europe, and will then report to The A.G. of Army for further orders. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Capt. Charles W. Haverkamp, M.C., Fort Jay, N.Y., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty, and on completion return to station. (Dec. 29, E.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are designated to take the correspondence course in the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.:

Majors Powell C. Fauntleroy, George A. Skinner, Frederick M. Hartsock, Clarence J. Manly, Willard F. Truby, Elbert E. Persons, William E. Vose, Patrick H. McAndrew, John A. Murtagh, Louis Brechin, Jr., Carroll D. Buck, Conrad E. Koerper, Wallace De Witt, Paul S. Halloran, Peter C. Field, Basil H. Dutcher, Henry A. Webber, Douglas F. Duval, Francis M. C. Usher, Clyde S. Ford, William M. Roberts, Ernest L. Ruffner, Charles Y. Brownlee, George M. Ekwurzel, William W. Reno, George H. R. Gosman, Roger Brooke, Robert M. Thorburgh, Kent Nelson and Herbert G. Shaw. (Jan. 2, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are detailed to enter the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, for the purpose of taking

the course in the Field Service School, and will report in person on April 1, 1915, for duty accordingly: Majors Irving W. Rand, Leigh A. Fuller, David Baker, Edwin P. Wolfe, Robert N. Winn and Chandler P. Robbins. (Jan. 2, War D.)

A board of officers of the Medical Corps to consist of Major Eugene R. Whitmore, Major Allie W. Williams and Capt. Arnold D. Tuttle is appointed to meet at the Army Medical School, Washington, for the purpose of revising the first-aid packet with a view to including tincture of iodine as one of the component parts of the packet. (Jan. 2, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are designated to conduct correspondence courses under the supervision of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for medical officers of the Militia in the states and territory specified: Major William E. Vose, Maine and New Hampshire; Capt. Mark D. Weed, Vermont; Major Peter C. Field, Washington, Oregon and Idaho; Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Reynolds, Hawaii; Major Edwin P. Wolfe and Capt. Fred W. Palmer, California; 1st Lieut. Elvin W. Schoenleber, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota; Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, Kansas and Nebraska; Major Charles R. Reynolds, Texas and Oklahoma; Major James R. Church, Arkansas and Louisiana; Capt. Leonard S. Hughes, Colorado and Utah; Capt. John R. Barber, Arizona and New Mexico. (Jan. 2, War D.)

A board of officers of the Medical Corps to consist of Major Edwin W. Rich and Capt. George P. Peed is appointed to meet at Galveston, Texas, Jan. 11, 1915, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Sick leave three months to Capt. Omar W. Pinkston, M.C. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Par. 28, S.O. 1, Jan. 2, 1915, War D., relating to the following officers of the Medical Corps is revoked: Majors Irving W. Rand, Leigh A. Fuller, David Baker, Edwin P. Wolfe, Robert N. Winn and Chandler P. Robbins. The officers named are designated to take the correspondence course in the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth. (Jan. 6, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Louis A. Meraux, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty at Jackson Barracks, La. (Jan. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Val E. Miltenberger, M.R.C., upon his relief from his present duty with troops in Colorado to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty in that department. (Jan. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, M.R.C., from duty in the Philippine Department, about May 15, 1915, to the United States and report for further orders. (Jan. 6, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Harvey Kernan, H.C., Fort Dade, Fla., will be sent on first available transport to Manila for duty. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edward A. Lovelly, Jr., H.C., now at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., is assigned to duty at that post. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Hans Johnson, H.C., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Max Weinberg, H.C., Washington, to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Sergt. Joseph H. Williams, H.C., now at 519 Elizabeth street, Leavenworth, will report to C.O., U.S. troops, Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of dental surgeons are ordered: First Lieut. George L. Mason from duty with the 2d Division and further duty at Fort Snelling, to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Frank L. K. Lafamme. Lieutenant Lafamme upon being relieved will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Alden Carpenter, who will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty, with station at Fort Snelling, Minn. (Jan. 6, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Capt. Thomas M. Robins, C.E., will report to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty pertaining to the inspection of a regiment of Engineers, Militia of New York. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Capt. Glen E. Edgerton, C.E., now on leave, is assigned to temporary duty in Washington in connection with the work of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, and upon the completion of this duty will revert to a status of absence with leave. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Major Frederick W. Altstaetter, C.E., from further duty in Washington to Grand Rapids, Mich., take station and relieve Col. James C. Sanford, C.E., of the duties pertaining to the Grand Rapids Engineer District. (Jan. 5, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

First Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon, O.D., from station at New York city to station at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., Jan. 1, 1915. (Dec. 30, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Sergt. Milton G. Stanhagen, S.C., Texas City, Texas, will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with Field Co. I, Signal Corps. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Sergt. Fred A. Tait, S.C., Las Cienegas, N.M., will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty with Telegraph Company H, Signal Corps. (Jan. 5, War D.)

CAVALRY.

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Second Lieuts. John A. Warden and Cushman Hartwell, 8th Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for assisting in instruction of recruits of the 8th Cavalry, now at that post. (Nov. 9, P.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

First Sergt. Fountain Howard, Troop B, 10th Cav., is placed on furlough at Riley, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Michigan. (Jan. 4, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Sick leave one month to Capt. Albert N. McClure, 11th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 21, C.D.)

Capt. Albert N. McClure, 11th Cav., from further medical treatment at Fort Leavenworth, and upon expiration of the leave will join his regiment. (Dec. 21, C.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Sergt. Edward W. Crane, Troop B, 13th Cav., now on furlough at Riley, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Michigan. (Jan. 4, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. William A. Shunk, Cav., having been returned to duty from sick in the Department Hospital, will return to his proper station. (Nov. 18, P.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

First Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, 3d Field Art., is detailed for duty with the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery, National Guard of New York, about Jan. 17, 1915. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Leave two months, about Jan. 9, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 3d Field Art. (Jan. 4, E.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Major Charles P. Summerall, Field Art., is detailed temporarily as a member of the Ordnance Board during the test of a 3.8-inch howitzer at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., during January, 1915. (Dec. 31, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, C.A.C., from assignment to the 135th Company and placed on the unassigned list. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from command of the mine planter General Royal T. Frank, is granted Capt. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C. (Dec. 31, E.D.)

Capt. Francis W. Ralston, C.A.C., from duty on the staff of the C.O., Coast Defenses of Boston, and is assigned to the

120th Company, Jan. 6, 1915, and will join that company. (Jan. 4, War D.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 120th Company, to take effect Jan. 5, 1915. (Jan. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Allison B. Deans, Jr., C.A.C., from the Department Hospital, Manila, to the Leiterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (Nov. 9, P.D.)

First Lieut. Fenelon Cannon, C.A.C., upon his arrival at Fort Monroe, Va., will report in person to the C.O., Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for assignment to a company. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Leave twenty days, about Jan. 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. John N. Reynolds, C.A.C. (Dec. 30, E.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Willis Shippam, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 302, Dec. 23, 1914, War D., announcing the acceptance of the resignation of 1st Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., from further duty in the Philippine Department, about Jan. 15, 1915, to the United States. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Capt. Charles O. Zollars, C.A.C., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 6, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 260, Nov. 4, 1914, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Master Elect. Robert W. Davis, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va., to the Coast Defenses of Savannah for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Par. 42, S.O. 289, War D., Dec. 8, 1914, relating to Master Elect. John F. Leary, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Master Elect. John F. Leary, C.A.C., from Banks, Mass., to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 260, Nov. 4, 1914, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Master Elect. Robert W. Davis, C.A.C., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Jan

Brigade, and the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry of the Militia of Illinois. (Dec. 21, C.D.)

The name of Major Charles H. Martin, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, Jan. 31, 1915. Major Martin is relieved from duty with Militia of Oregon and assigned to the 18th Infantry, Feb. 1, 1915, and will then join regiment. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Leave ten days to Capt. Collin H. Ball, Inf. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Second Lieut. Olin O. Ellis, Inf., unassigned, is attached to the 18th Infantry, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join regiment. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Patrick Frissell, Inf. (Jan. 4, War D.)

Leave two months, about Jan. 21, 1915, to Major Frank A. Wilcox, Inf. (Jan. 5, War D.)

The retirement of Col. William Lassiter, Inf., from active service on Jan. 6, 1915, is announced. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Col. George K. McGunnegle, Inf., recruiting officer, is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C. (Jan. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, Inf., I.I., is assigned to duty as inspector of the Militia of Pennsylvania for 1915. (Jan. 5, E.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: Second Lieut. Joseph Anstead from 10th Battalion, unassigned, to the 38th Co.; 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Lynch from the 38th Co. to 10th Battalion, unassigned. (Nov. 13, P.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of the C.O., Coast Defenses of Panama, the fort commander, Fort Grant, Canal Zone, the fort commander, Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, the fort commander, Fort Randolph, Canal Zone, and the engineer officer in charge of Fortification Division, is appointed to meet from time to time for the purpose of securing co-operation in the installation of a standard fire control system in the Coast Defenses of Panama, and the co-ordination of the interests of the Corps of Engineers and the Coast Artillery Corps therein, and in connection therewith will submit monthly to The Adjutant General of the Army a report on the progress of the installation. (Dec. 30, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Willard A. Holbrook, Cav., Major Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., Major John K. Miller, 9th Inf., Capt. Charles C. Billingsley, M.C., and Capt. James C. Magee, M.C. (Dec. 16, C.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 1, 1915, for the examination of officers of Cavalry for promotion. Detail for board: Major Robert L. Howze, 11th Cav., Capt. James F. McKinley, 11th Cav., Capt. Robert L. Carswell, M.C., Capt. Richard M. Thomas, 11th Cav., and Capt. Howard McC. Snyder, M.C. (Dec. 16, C.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Jere B. Clayton, Major Charles R. Reynolds and Capt. Harold W. Jones, M.C., is appointed to meet at the call of the president at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the examination of officers for promotion. (Jan. 5, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Major Frederick F. Russell and Capt. Henry G. Ford, M.C., is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Ancon, Canal Zone, for the examination of officers for promotion. (Jan. 5, War D.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to the president of the Cavalry examining board at Trinidad, Colo., for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav., 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 12th Cav., 2d Lieut. Stewart O. Elting, 11th Cav., 2d Lieut. Richard D. Newman, 11th Cav. (Dec. 16, C.D.)

RECRUIT COMPANIES.

Chief Musician Henry E. Anderson, 7th Recruit Company (band), is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Jan. 5, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	days at Manila
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	13
Thomas	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Sheridan	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	13
Sherman	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 3	12
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 3	12
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 28	Oct. 4	11
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	Dec. 27	Jan. 2-16	13

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24 for New York, via Panama Canal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Manila, P.I., Nov. 30 for Seattle, Wash.; arrived at Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 25.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—At Manila, P.I.

McCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5 for Manila, P.I.

SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco Dec. 15; left Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 4.

WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. at San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. at Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. 1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner ordered to command. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 3, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys entertained at dinner Sunday evening in honor of Captain Humphrey's birthday. The guests were Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr. Lieut. Talbot Smith left Monday for San Francisco with a detachment of 300 recruits.

Miss Gertrude Hall, of Morristown, N.J., is visiting Mrs. Talbot Smith, who on Tuesday entertained at luncheon in honor of her guest and for Mesdames A. E. Williams, F. H. Burr, Elena Middleton and Miss Marke, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys on Tuesday gave a delightful evening party for Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, Jr., Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Mr. James Nolan, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Mrs. M. E. Gillespie, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Miss Ethel Jones, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister and Lieut. W. W. Vautsmeier.

Mrs. M. E. Gillespie, after a four months' visit to her brother, Capt. F. H. Lomax, at Jefferson Barracks, left Wednesday for her home in New York city, accompanied by Captain Lomax's little daughter, Edith. After the roller skating on Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, Jr., entertained with a Welsh rabbit supper for Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Miss Ethel Jones, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Lieut. J. G. Tyndall and Lieut. W. W. Vautsmeier. Ensign Robert C. Starkey, U.S.N., spent Thursday and Friday at Jefferson Barracks, visiting his brother, Lieut. J. R. Starkey.

On New Year's Eve a vaudeville performance was added to the regular moving picture show. The entertainment was furnished by St. Louis professionals. The post hall was crowded and the affair was a great success.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, with Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister as their guests, motored to St. Louis on Thursday evening for the New Year's entertainment at the Liederkrantz Club. On Thursday evening the club was open to the officers and ladies of the post to see the old year out and the new year in. At noon on New Year's Day the officers and ladies of the post assembled at Colonel Beacom's quarters to wish him a happy New Year and also many happy returns of the day, it being his birthday. A delightful luncheon was served and the orchestra furnished appropriate music.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, Jr., had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke, Victor Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham and Dangerfield Dillingham. On New Year's Day Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams had as guests to dinner Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey, Ensign Robert C. Starkey and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr.

On New Year's night an impromptu dance was held at the Officers' Club. Present: Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones, Miss Ethel Jones, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, Lieut. W. W. Vautsmeier and Ensign Robert C. Starkey. Lieut. F. H. Vautsmeier, C.A.C., left Jefferson Barracks Saturday for his home in Chicago.

Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Craig, for ten days visiting Captain Craig's parents, returned to Jefferson Barracks Saturday. Lieut. J. R. Starkey left Saturday to join his regiment, the 6th Field Artillery, in Fort Bliss, Texas. Lieut. J. G. Donovan returned to Jefferson Barracks Saturday from Washington, D.C., where he has been spending the holidays with his parents.

Mr. James Nolan, who has been spending the holidays with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, Jr., left Sunday for his school in Washington. Capt. G. W. England left Saturday for San Francisco with a detachment of recruits.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 31, 1914.

The post school children gave their Christmas entertainment Dec. 18 and closed for two weeks' holiday. Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. G. P. White, Mrs. Weaver and Miss White. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton and daughter left Dec. 19 for San Gabriel, Cal., to spend the Christmas holidays with Lieutenant Patton's parents. Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Colonel Hatfield and for Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes and Lieut. J. T. Donnelly. Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Danielson, Miss Gray and Lieut. S. W. Scofield were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Baird Saturday.

The informal hop, held at the post hall Saturday, was much enjoyed by the post people. Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, of Washington, D.C., arrived Dec. 20 to be house guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin. Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan and Miss Ryan gave an informal tea Sunday for Capt. and Mesdames H. R. Richmond and C. H. Harvey, Lieuts. and Mesdames Clarence Lininger, V. S. Foster, Marshall Magruder, C. H. Danielson, Berkeley T. Merchant, Misses Olive Gray, Mary Bowen, Marybelle White, Lieuts. N. G. Finch, Herman Kobbé, J. C. R. Schwenck, V. P. Erwin, E. W. Taubel and H. R. Odell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger had Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Cullum as dinner guests Dec. 20. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George, Jr., had Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn, Lieut. and Mrs. Danielson and Miss Gray as their guests for tea Sunday. Mrs. Walsh, of St. Louis, was the guest for a few days of her sister, Mrs. N. B. Rebhkopf. Mrs. Marshall Magruder had a table of bridge Monday afternoon for Misses Mary Bowen, Helen Welsh, Marybelle White and Clarisse Ryan. The prize was won by Miss Bowen. Mrs. C. P. George left Dec. 21 for home in Topeka, Kas., to spend the Christmas holidays. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield left Monday for Washington, D.C. Colonel Hatfield had been the house guest of his daughter, Mrs. R. T. Merchant. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. W. Corey arrived Dec. 22 and have taken quarters 97-A in the Artillery post. Captain Corey has been assigned to the 6th Field Artillery. Capt. and Mrs. Corey were guests for a few days of Lieut. C. P. George. Miss Ethel Padmore and Mr. and Mrs. Richele, of Omaha, Neb., are house guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Padmore. On Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, at the post hall, a most amusing "tacky party" was given. There were various unique costumes worn, and the prize, a sterling silver picture frame, was presented to Miss Olive Gray for being the "tackiest" lady there, and a leather riding whip was presented to Lieut. Herman Kobbé, the "tackiest" among the officers. Dancing was much enjoyed, originally in the dances being cleverly outlined by Lieut. N. G. Finch, "master of ceremonies." The prizes for the most original dance were awarded to Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin for their amusing version of the "Apache dance." Everyone in the garrison was present and a few guests from Junction City were invited.

The M.S.S. closed Dec. 23 for the Christmas vacation, and several officers left for their respective homes Wednesday. Lieut. H. M. Rayner went to New York city; Lieut. F. W. Stewart is spending his leave in Washington, D.C.; Lieut. S. W. Winfrey went to his home in Missouri; Lieut. H. R. Adair left for Fort Leavenworth to spend his leave; Lieut. V. P. Erwin is spending his leave in Chapin, Kas., his home; Lieut. H. R. Odell left for his home in Missouri; Lieut. Harding Polk went to Burlington, Iowa, to join Mrs. Polk. Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Fenlin, of Kansas City, are house guests of Mr. Fenlin's sister, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers. Mrs. R. H. McBlain and Jack McBlain left for Kansas City Dec. 24 to spend the Christmas holidays. Mr. William Raymond is spending the holidays with his parents, Col. and Mrs. H. I. Raymond.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd, who have been packing their household goods, left Dec. 23. Lieut. C. P. George left for Topeka, Kas., to join Mrs. George, Dec. 23. Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster had Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy as dinner guests Dec. 23. Mrs. R. M. Cheney and small daughter, Frances, who have been visiting Mrs. Cheney's home in St. Louis, returned to the post Dec. 24. Misses Savage arrived Thursday from Atchison, Kas., to be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. J. Dickson. Mr. and Mrs. Fenlin, of Kansas City, are house guests of Mr. Fenlin's sister, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers. Mrs. R. H. McBlain and Jack McBlain left for Kansas City Dec. 24 to spend the Christmas holidays. Mr. William Raymond is spending the holidays with his parents, Col. and Mrs. H. I. Raymond.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Ryan gave a jolly informal dinner Dec. 25 for Mrs. G. B. Hunter, Miss Bowen, Miss Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Herman Kobbé, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Kobbé, Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Cullum.

Lonergan and J. T. Donnelly, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder had Lieut. N. G. Finch as dinner guest. Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner had dinner for Major and Mrs. G. P. White. Mrs. Weaver and Miss Marybelle White Dec. 25. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Harvey had Lieut. C. R. Schwenck as dinner guests Dec. 25. Lieut. Sloan Doak was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Wagner Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond and Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Cullum were guests at a delightful dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn Dec. 25.

A huge tree, beautifully decorated with electric lights, varicolored ornaments and loaded with presents, greeted all who entered the post gymnasium Christmas afternoon. "Santa" himself presented every child in the post with a gift and about 200 children were present. Music before and after the gifts were distributed was rendered by the band of the M.S.S. detachment, colored.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder gave a jolly eggnog party Saturday afternoon, Dec. 26. Miss Mary Bowen served the eggnog and Mrs. Magruder was assisted in serving by Miss Clarisse Ryan, Miss Marybelle White and Miss Helen Welsh. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger, Mrs. Clopton, Miss Corcoran, Mrs. N. E. Margretts, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. D. E. Aultman, Mrs. McNaull, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin, Mrs. Garlington, Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Cheney, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Degen, Dr. R. H. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Erlenkotter, Lieut. N. G. Finch, Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, Capt. C. H. Harvey, Lieut. Herman Kobbé, Lieut. T. C. Lonergan, Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. McGee, Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Danielson, Miss Olive Gray, Lieut. S. W. Scofield, Lieut. J. C. R. Schwenck, Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Scott, Lieut. I. F. Swift, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West and Major and Mrs. G. P. White.

Mrs. C. H. Harvey and small daughter left Dec. 26 for a short visit in Topeka, Kas. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry had

Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, with Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister as their guests, motored to St. Louis on Thursday evening for the New Year's entertainment at the Liederkrantz Club. On Thursday evening the club was open to the officers and ladies of the post to see the old year out and the new year in. At noon on New Year's Day the officers and ladies of the post assembled at Colonel Beacom's quarters to wish him a happy New Year and also many happy returns of the day, it being his birthday. A delightful luncheon was served and the orchestra furnished appropriate music.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, Jr., had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke, Victor Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham and Dangerfield Dillingham. On New Year's Day Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams had as guests to dinner Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey

BLACK, STARR & FROST

(Established 1810)

Fifth Ave., cor. 48th Street, New York

Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches,
Class Rings, Insignia, Service Stationery

GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM B. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY

KING & KING

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the
Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.****ARTISTS' MATERIALS**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS
AND IMPORTERS**
542 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W. corner 45th St., NEW YORK**COUPON BOOKS,** Labor Saving Military Blanks for both
Exchange & Company work. Stationery.
Print run by Ex-Sgts U.S.A. All work is
guaranteed. THE EAGLE PRESS, PORTLAND, ME.
5000 - \$1.00 Books \$25.BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATA-
LOG. 420 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 25c (stamps).
Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York.RETIRED P. N. C. S. OFFICER, age 49—well educated, unquestionable
habits, exemplary recommendations, seeks employment in school. Commissary
Soldiers' Home, Militia, etc. California preferred. Address
"Eager," care Army and Navy Journal, New York City**PREPARATION FOR** West Point, Annapolis, 2nd Lieut. in
Army or Marine Corps, Assistant pay-
master (Navy), or Cadet Revenue Cutter Service, Sergeants, all grades.**EXAMINATIONS**We instruct by correspondence or in class. School has record of unbroken suc-
cesses. Request Catalog B—tell all about
MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD**THE ARMY AND NAVY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL**Prepares young men for admission to the United
States Military Academy, the United States Naval
Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities.
E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Wash-
ington, D.C.

Lieut. James O. Richardson, U.S.N., while frankly ready to admit the disadvantages of the scheme of sending midshipmen of the first and second classes to sea on board battleships during the summer months, believes that the advantages so outweigh the drawbacks as to establish this plan as eminently valuable in the development of the budding naval officer. The disadvantages he finds to be these: Difficulty of adjusting the marks and reports from the various ships so that they will form a fair basis for arranging the standing of the midshipmen for the cruise; the relaxation of restraint and the tendency to break down the Naval Academy discipline, due to the change in the methods of administration, greater freedom of action and reduced surveillance; the loss of time by the fleet in making two visits to Annapolis; the increased demand upon the time of the officers in the fleet during a period of great activity; the division of responsibility for the instruction and training of the midshipmen between officers of the fleet and midshipmen officers. The plan of sending these classes to sea could be improved, thinks Lieutenant Richardson, by the formulation and printing at the Academy of a schedule of stations, an order, and a list of notebook subjects and by fixing the responsibility for the instruction of midshipmen. He believes that the new idea has never received a fair trial because no one ship's officer has ever been charged with any definite responsibility for the instruction of the midshipmen, and the result is that many officers feel that they are not expected to take part in any way in the instruction of the midshipmen, a spirit not much different from that of an engineer officer who was asked what he was doing for the midshipmen. "Nothing," he replied, "except that I try not to step on them." Other suggestions are made by this thoughtful officer in his paper in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, in addition to an excellent analysis of the work done by the second class on the cruise on the U.S.S. Delaware.

The Navy Department has been conducting some experiments in deep diving without the use of special apparatus other than can be readily supplied with the diving outfit in use on all naval vessels. The results obtained are considered remarkable, and depths have been reached far in excess of any others with which the Department is familiar. Chief Gunner's Mate Drellichak, U.S.N., descended to a depth of 274 feet without discomfort, and it is believed that divers can reach a depth of at least 300 feet without danger. About one hundred dives were made altogether and in no case was the slightest difficulty experienced. The experiments

JACOB REED'S SONS1424-1426 Chestnut Street
PhiladelphiaMAKERS OF
High-Grade
Uniforms and
Accoutrements
for Officers
of the Army, Navy
and Marine Corps

New Illustrated Army Catalog now ready

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armysnavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

BUREAU OF NAVY OPERATIONS PROPOSED.

The decision of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to recommend for the United States Navy the establishment of a Bureau of Operations to be headed by a rear admiral appointed by the President with the other officers detailed by the Secretary of the Navy is an important step toward the realization of a General Staff for the Navy. The head of this bureau, according to the ideas of the sub-committee, would prepare the fleet for service in war, draw up strategic plans for the government of the movements of the fleet against the enemy, and, in general, undertake to keep the fleet in readiness for immediate service at sea.

If the Secretary of the Navy is wise he will accord to this plan his hearty support. All the Navy men who have taken the War College course, all the General Board men (in fact all who have studied strategy) say that no navy can be effective without a general staff. No general staff—no strategy. It's purely a professional navy question, not a departmental question; and it cannot be decided correctly, except by trained naval officers. It is just as illogical for a civilian secretary to decide whether or not the Navy needs a general staff, in a way contrary to the views of experts, as it would be for him to decide whether or not the Navy needs submarine mines, in a way contrary to the views of experts.

It must be remembered that the ground work of all military and naval work is strategy; military strategy for an army and naval strategy for a navy. Strategy may be defined in a word—as preparation, or planning. The United States Navy is utterly deficient as to strategy, for the reason that it is deficient in any organization that can make plans for war. There are those in the Navy who go so far as to declare that we can make war on the sea only in the same sense as that in which the Chesapeake gave battle, bravely but foolishly; valiantly but in ignorance of strategy. If the Navy should within the next three years be compelled to conduct a war against the highly prepared British or German navy they fear that we should receive the same treatment that the gallant French army received in 1870.

A general staff in no way lessens the authority of the Secretary. Mr. Garrison has just as much authority as Mr. Daniels, but better and more expert assistance. No one in the Navy questions the wisdom of the Constitutional requirement that the military arm shall be subordinate to the civil authority, but, as we have had occasion to say before, this does not mean that expert naval knowledge and naval experience shall be made subordinate to civilian ignorance. Why should a civilian Secretary, with neither naval nor military knowledge or experience, oppose his judgment to the 300 years' experience of the British Admiralty, and the carefully prepared and studied reports of the Esher, Moody and Swift Boards? This is pressing the civilian point of view to the extreme. From that standpoint, there may be no need for the aids for personnel and inspection—or for the aids for operations and material; the only requisite being a number of bureaus to spend the appropriations honestly, and one bureau, say the Bureau of Navigation, to move the ships on the sea from some place to some other place; with a secretary co-ordinating the bureaus and managing the show, and dispensing political patronage. The Esher, Moody and Swift Boards described clearly how all navy departments tend—in long periods of peace—to gravitate toward the civilian standpoint; and their recommendations described means for preventing this disaster. The means consisted, in the main, of a military organization and military methods of administration, and the continuous preparation and maneuvering of general and detailed plans of, first, preparation for war, and second, plans for conducting war. The three boards agreed in the most extraordinary way on all the main features of organization; and each recommended an organization essentially the duplicate of the British Admiralty!

The Secretary should not forget that the Navy Department is not the Navy, but only a branch of the Government whose duty is to direct the Navy along the general lines of policy of the Government; that a general staff is not for the benefit of one department, but for the benefit of the Navy; and that the question whether or not the Navy should have a general staff is wholly and absolutely a professional question. The people of this country demand that there shall be no more temporizing with the question of preparing the Navy for war duty. The lessons of unpreparedness have been strikingly given by the present war. Every day is furnishing a moral. Those who run may read. Since

CHAS. R. HOE, Jr.

Specialist on Insurance for the Services

Best Life and Accident Policies and at Lowest Rates

80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY. Phone 3059 John

ARMY & NAVY ACADEMY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SPECIAL COACHING for commissions in the Army, Navy, Pay Corps, Marine Corps, etc.; and for entrance exams. for West Point and Annapolis.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS in all recent exams. VAST MAJORITY OF COMMISSIONS won by our pupils. FIRST PLACE IN EVERY BRANCH OF SERVICE.

Catalogs. M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.

were conducted in the late fall, off the New England coast, under somewhat severe conditions, and it is worthy of note that no mishaps whatever occurred. The report of the officer conducting these tests is as follows: "Deep diving is a practical procedure and not attended by great dangers when the proper precautions are observed."

Military knowledge throughout the nation rather than concentration of such knowledge in a large standing Army is advocated as a means of national defense by President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton, in an article suggesting military training for college men. The article is in the current number of the Princeton Literary Magazine, published by undergraduates of Princeton. "There may seem to be only two extreme policies possible as a nation," says President Hibben, "one of aggressive militarism and the other a policy of indifference and inaction which naturally weakens the power of defense to such an extent as to leave us helpless before the invasion of a foreign foe. The first is a policy of untold possibilities of evil and disaster; the second a policy of culpable shortsightedness and blind complacency. I do not believe, however, that we must needs commit ourselves to one or the other of these two extremes." Dr. Hibben suggests the general cultivation of military knowledge by means of the colleges and schools.

The result of a policy of non-resistance is being shown on our Mexican frontier, where our neighbors across the Rio Grande have reached the conclusion that we are a foe so contemptible that we need not be taken into the account. Any man who has red blood in his veins will understand the state of mind of our soldiers set to guard the frontier when they hear themselves branded as chicken-hearted cowards. "We have killed your people," the Mexicans declare, "we have outraged all of your women we have been able to get hold of, but you do nothing in return, but talk about the greatness of your republic."

Army and Navy officers have been advised that their allowances for quarters, light and heat will be included as part of their income in assessing their income tax. The tax on their allowances will not be taken out by the pay departments, but they will be required to make returns on their allowances to the Treasury Department. This action is taken on the part of the Treasury Department because the allowances for officers of the Army and Navy are not fixed and depend largely upon their stations. In one of the early decisions of the Treasury Department it was held that allowances for quarters, heat and light were not part of an officer's income in assessing the income tax. This decision was reversed and such allowances are regarded as being as much a part of an officer's income as his pay.

the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, his authority over the Navy would not be decreased by the establishment of a Navy general staff. No Secretary's authority can be lessened except as the authority of the President is lessened, and there could be nothing in a law establishing the General Staff of the Navy that would in any way interfere with constitutional prerogatives of the President.

The general belief is that the full committee will adopt the recommendation for a Bureau of Operations. Most of the members appreciate the fact that such a bureau will compare favorably in the matter of the development of strategy with the General Staff of the German navy and the British Admiralty. Backed by the hearty support of the committee, this measure should pass both houses of Congress. The limitation to a term of four years of the tenure of the admiral to be chosen by the President to head the bureau is a provision that is said to appeal to many members. Through this admiral the general lines of naval policy will be carried from administration to administration like an unbroken thread. Friends of the Navy do not say that the recommendation for such a bureau is the last word on the subject of general staff, but everyone is agreed that the bringing forward of a workable substitute for the haphazard, hit-or-miss "system" is a step out of the darkness of civilian ignorance toward the light of professional intelligence and professional experience.

Admiral Dewey, in view of the position of the Secretary of the Navy on the question, is not inclined to express his views at present, but it is known that he is convinced that a general staff is necessary to complete an efficient organization of the Navy. It is stated that a confidential poll of the high ranking officers in the Navy develops the fact that most of them are in favor of a general staff. Particularly do they favor this organization on account of the development in the European war, which it is claimed proved the efficiency of such an organization.

It is understood that the workings of the General Staff of the Army are being looked into by officers of the Navy who are interested in the subject, and they are convinced that it has done much to bring the Army up to its present high state of efficiency. If the subject comes up before the Naval Affairs Committee the experience of the Army with a general staff will be used to urge the adoption of the same system by the Navy.

WARLESS ERA NOT IN SIGHT.

The great delusion under which this country has long suffered, and under which it continues to suffer in large measure, is the delusion that moral ideas can be made immediately operative in the sphere of practical action. Possessed by this idea, in which he was encouraged by men of superior intelligence, John Brown imagined that with a great idea and a few negroes armed with pikes he could overthrow the Southern social system. His idea that slavery should be abolished triumphed in the end, but it took four years of desperate fighting and the enrolment of nearly three million men to secure its triumph. The talk of the impossibility of this country being involved in war was as rife in the years just before the Civil War as it has been since the experiences of that war have been forgotten. In the late fifties every Fourth of July orator assured his trusting auditors that peace was assured to us by the fact that we had in this country no king, no aristocratic class, and no standing army; and this when the signs of the coming storm were so plainly to be seen in the growth of hostile feeling between North and South that it is difficult to understand how anyone could have been deceived. It has been the province of this paper for more than half a century to study the questions of peace and war. During all of this time we have been unable to discover any fact in history, any lesson of human experience, which gives the slightest warrant for the rosee belief that the era of war was passing. Nor is there anything in the present great war to give hope that it will put an end to war. It may do this so far as it results in the consolidation of nationalities; just as the wars of the Italian peninsula were ended by the establishment of the kingdom of Italy, the United States unified by the war of secession, and further contests between the several German states prevented by the establishment of the German Empire. There is no possible hope, however, for the maintenance of peace by international agreements, such as those in which our Secretary of State puts such simple-hearted faith.

Christianity was established as an institutional religion, and the European kingdoms brought under its sway not alone by the ministrations of the priesthood, but by the sword of Constantine and the sword of Charlemagne. Nor has the adoption of the faith taught by Him who said "love thy enemies, do good to them that hate you and pray for them that despitefully use you," had any appreciable effect in checking the belligerent propensities of the nominally Christian nations. They have been among the chief stirrers up of strife, and none has been more remorseless in the application of the stern rules of war.

The lesson of all this is, as Daniel Webster declared, "God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it." Our distance from European and Asiatic shores is undoubtedly a factor in our favor, but how large a one is a question for expert experience to decide. What those who agree

with Representative Gardner are arguing against is the supreme folly of trusting the defense of this country to theories which were thoroughly discredited even before the present war by those who had made a study of such subjects, and which are now the laughing stock of the world.

The statement that one or the other side must go down forever in the present war is the product of the speculations of the exaggerating newspaper fictionist. There is no more reason why any party to this war is to be permanently submerged than that in other European wars nations should be blotted out. France was pretty soundly whipped in 1870, but it did not "go under forever," as may be judged from the very fine fight it is making now. Austria was equally crushed a few years before, but it rose from its defeat to continue one of the great Powers of Europe. Russia got the worst of the Manchurian war, but it is still doing business at the old stand. There is no sign that either Germany or Austria will be parceled out as Poland was generations ago in the event of the Allies winning, nor if the latter lose is England, France or Russia to be wiped out as an independent nation. Thus much may be taken for granted without one's assuming the dubious rôle of a war prophet. As for Germany, her present unity and strength are directly traceable to the efforts of the first Napoleon to crush her. Nations are destroyed, not by pressure from without, but by decay from within. "Crushing Germany," which appears to be a popular demand, involves a war the end of which no man can foresee.

CONDITION OF OUR SUBMARINES.

The correspondence between the commander of the submarine flotilla, Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr., U.S.N., the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and the Navy Department, relating to the efficiency of submarines has been published by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It shows that if our submarines are found lacking in the hour of need it will not be the fault of Commander Stirling. He has been instant in season and out of season in calling the attention of the Department to the deficiencies of the submarines and in urging that these faults be remedied. While Commander Stirling has been concerned with efficiency the Department appears to have been somewhat unnecessarily concerned with the preservation of its dignity. Instead of encouraging the commander of the submarine flotilla in his proper zeal for the improvement of the submarines it has twice rebuked him for disturbing its slumbers with his importunities. In a letter dated Sept. 4, 1914, Commander Stirling said, referring to the first letter in the series, that addressed to him by the Department June 12: "Up to the present time no reply has been received from the Department, giving its views upon the references, or stating what is the policy of the Department in regard to the military organization of the submarine flotilla. The flotilla commander feels keenly this neglect of the Department in expressing its views and intentions. It is submitted that whatever policy the Department may decide upon should be confided to the flotilla commander, in order that he may be able to zealously [sic] co-operate with the Department in the carrying out of such policy."

A letter to Commander Stirling dated Sept. 11 says this: "The Department appreciates the zeal of the submarine flotilla commander, but desires to impress on him the fact that zeal in an officer should be coupled with a proper and respectful attitude toward the Department." * * * Again this is flung at the head of the too zealous officer in a letter dated Dec. 9, 1914: "1. The Department is in receipt of your letter No. 57-3 of Nov. 23, 1914, in reply to its inquiry of Nov. 9 in regard to the condition of the submarine flotilla under your command. 2. It is noted that you criticize the existing organization of the Department as an excuse for certain conditions in the flotilla. 3. The Department considers the interjection of such criticisms into a letter replying to a request from the Department for certain information as highly improper." Such is the encouragement an officer gets for going beyond the strict line of duty in his desire to accomplish important results. The facts stated in the documents appearing in this pamphlet show how necessary was the urgency Commander Stirling showed and for which he got rapped over the knuckles. The letters, endorsements and reports were called for by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. They number fifty-eight in all and cover the period from June 12, 1914, to Dec. 12, 1914.

A communication submitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs by Secretary Daniels presents data bearing on the submarines prepared by Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter, aid for material in the Navy Department. It was sent to the House Committee as a result of the discussion aroused by the publication of the report of Commander Stirling that few if any submarines of the Atlantic Flotilla are fit for war service. The report seems to indicate that the United States Navy has made very little progress in the development of the submarine in contrast with the efficiency of this type of vessel now in use in European waters. Included in the report on submarines is a memo prepared in the Bureau of Construction and Repair. This memo outlines the difficulties that have been encountered with submarines. Two submarines dove to the bottom and did not come up again; acid leaking from the storage battery tanks in another case caused leaks in the ballast tanks; engine foundations and tank tops have been found structurally

weak and trouble has been had with battery ventilation and periscopes, etc., etc.

One of the strongest presentations of the need of a larger Army and Navy was that made by Robert J. Lowry in a recent letter to the Constitution of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Lowry is president of the Lowry National Bank, one of the largest financial institutions of the South, and is ranked among the leading citizens of the metropolis of Georgia. His plea was for a Regular Army of 300,000 men with a militia trained along such lines that it could be mobilized for immediate service. In view of the millions that are on the firing line in Europe, this patriotic Georgian considers our Regular Army, splendid as it is in morale, utterly wanting from the viewpoint of personnel. His plea is that fully three hundred thousand trained Regulars are needed to fill up the hiatus between the first rush of the enemy and the preparation of the volunteer army, the ultimate hope of the Republic. The National Guard, even if thoroughly prepared for immediate service, would not be able to do more than help the Regulars to hold back the enemy temporarily. Mr. Lowry supplements this reasoning with an appeal for a larger Navy to make the Monroe Doctrine effective and a merchant marine that would not only restore our flag commercially to the seas, but would give us vessels that could be drawn on to supply the Navy with those auxiliaries that are so essential to successful sea warfare. It is such outspoken sentiments as these from the leading business men of the nation that count for much in demonstrating the substantial character of the demand now arising from all parts of the country for better military protection for the nation. In every city and town the more that men of the business weight and influence of Colonel Lowry come to the front with their views in the local press the more will the mass of voters understand that the urgencies for military enlargement are inspired by something else than "militaristic" ambitions.

This session's Appropriation bill will carry about \$2,000,000 with which to complete quarters for the troops to be stationed on the Panama Canal. The work on these is already progressing, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation within a year. As soon as the quarters are ready the troops for the garrison will be sent to the Zone, where there are now stationed two regiments of Infantry and six companies of Coast Artillery. The complete garrison will consist of three regiments of Infantry, one battalion of Field Artillery, one squadron of Cavalry, one Signal Company, one Engineer Company, one Ambulance Company, one Field Hospital and eighteen companies of Coast Artillery. When all of the Coast Artillery has been sent to the Canal Zone and other foreign garrisons there will be remaining in this country one-sixth of a relief for the guns in the home defenses. The organizations which are to go to Panama have not all been selected, but it is believed that the War Department will shortly detail them. It is assumed that mountain artillery will be sent to the Zone, as the character of the terrain demands such an organization. All of the organization, according to the plans of the Secretary of War, are to be kept at a maximum strength. The new guns for the fortifications are rapidly nearing completion, and it is believed they will be installed within a year. The armament of the fortifications includes the 16-inch gun which is being fitted out at Watervliet.

At a conference participated in by Secretary Daniels, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and Chairman Padgett, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, the essential features of a naval personnel bill were agreed to, and it was decided to submit the measure to the House Committee on Naval Affairs as soon as the Appropriation bill, which will probably go to the House Committee about Jan. 12, is reported. As has been previously stated the bill will provide for active reserve officers. Practically the only difference in the status of such officers and those on the active list will be that they will not be in line for promotion, though they will be on active duty with full pay. Officers on the active list will be selected by boards for transfer to the active reserve list and the "plucking board" will be abolished. One of the most important features of the new bill will be a provision by which all of the vacancies in the Marine Corps, Pay Corps, naval constructors and civil engineers will be filled by graduates from the Naval Academy.

We are pleased to note that Governor Whitman, of New York, in his first annual message favors the adoption of a more liberal policy in making appropriations for National Guard purposes. This is a consistent policy which some other governors have neglected. The only way to ensure an efficient state military force is to make necessary appropriations for its practical instruction and upkeep. Mr. Whitman's stand will be an extremely welcome one to the National Guardsmen of New York, who have been greatly handicapped in their earnest work through lack of appropriations, especially for field instruction.

The new manual for the Medical Department of the U.S. Navy has come from the press and within the next ten days will be issued to officers.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.

No agreement was reached upon a general national defense program at the conference which took place at the residence of Secretary of War Garrison on the evening of Jan. 5, but it was generally understood that an effort will be made at this session of Congress to carry out the recommendations of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Garrison invited Secretary Daniels and the chairmen of the House and Senate Military and Naval Committees to meet him at his home for a discussion of the general subject of the naval and military establishments.

The Secretary of War in commenting upon the prospect of new legislation said that anyone who had heretofore recommended an increase of even 25,000 in the strength of the Army would have been ridiculed. Now the Secretary believes that all his recommendations have the support of the country, as the people begin to realize the need of an adequate land force. The Secretary expressed his gratification at the widespread interest that is being taken in the Army and the general desire to have Congress enact Army legislation. The people are beginning to understand that an efficient land force does not mean large standing army, and they are in favor of the increase in both officers and men required to form a nucleus for a large army in the event of war.

The Secretary said the conference on Jan. 5 was a sort of get-together meeting at which the general policy of national defense was discussed. When he called it he did not expect that any policy would be agreed to, but that much progress could be made toward a closer co-operation between the two departments and the military and naval committees. This he believes has been the result of the conference, and he thinks that from time to time similar conferences should be held.

The conference was virtual acknowledgment of the contentions of those who have been advocating a council of national defense, although those who participated were not inclined to admit it. It is generally recognized that the meeting was held in response to the demand that those in control should take some steps to inaugurate a general policy of national defense. This, however, will not satisfy the advocates of the establishment of a council of national defense, and an effort will be made at this session of Congress to secure legislation of this character.

ARMY LEGISLATION IN PROSPECT.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, will, at the first meeting of the committee, submit the recommendations of the Secretary of War in regard to the new legislation embodied in Senate bills 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965, 6966, 6967 and 6968, which have already appeared in these columns. Until the committee meets it will, of course, be impossible to state just what bills will be reported out, but Chairman Chamberlain is confident that a new legislative program on the lines recommended by the Secretary of War will receive a favorable report from the Senate Committee. The bills noted provide for the increase of the personnel of the Coast Artillery Corps so as to permit garrisoning the coast defense in insular possessions to war strength and those at home to fifty per cent. of war strength, the rest to come from the Militia; the addition of 1,000 officers and about 25,000 men to the mobile Army; increase of officers in the Signal Corps; a reserve system which will make the enlistment term three years with the colors and three years in the reserve, with authority vested in the Secretary of War to discharge a man into the reserve after twelve months or whenever thereafter he proves proficient; reserve Army motor transportation; it is estimated 4,000 auto trucks will be needed for an army of 1,000,000 men; the upbuilding of a body of trained young men from whose numbers officers can be selected in case of war.

While no agreement has been reached as to how the legislation will be handled, it is generally believed that whatever is reported by the Senate Committee will be attached to the Army Appropriation bill as committee amendments. At this short session it would be impossible to secure the passage of any separate bills for the Army, and the usual methods of handling personnel legislation for the Service will be followed. No time would be gained by attaching amendments to the Appropriation bill in the House, as all new legislation is subject to a point of order when it is attached to an appropriation bill by a House committee. As the Secretary of War has filed a formal endorsement of the bills with the Senate Committee, it is not probable that any point of order would be raised in the Senate against the new legislation if the committee gives it a favorable report.

In letters to Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, Secretary of War Garrison reported favorably on all the bills for carrying out of the policy in his annual report with the exception of S. 6966, a bill to authorize the maintenance of organizations of the mobile Army at their maximum strength and to provide an increase of 1,000 officers. The Secretary is also preparing a favorable report on this bill, which will be submitted in a few days. It is understood that the Secretary will suggest some slight amendments to S. 6966, but its vital provisions for the increase in the strength of the mobile Army and the number of officers will be retained. This, it is understood, is the most important bill in the opinion of the Secretary, and in his letter he will give it the strongest kind of an endorsement. He believes above all other bills it is the most urgent and may go before the committee to urge its passage.

The Secretary of War in a letter to Chairman Chamberlain recommends the passage of S. 6967, a bill to increase the strength of the Coast Artillery. The Secretary says that the Coast Artillery Corps with the Organized Militia should be strong enough to furnish at least one relief for the guns, mortars and mines of the coast defenses. It would require for one relief of the Philippines defenses 115 officers and 2,801 men; Oahu defenses, 50 officers and 1,084 men; Panama Canal defenses, 98 officers and 2,349 men; home defenses, 1,718 officers and 42,606 men; or a total for all of the coast defenses of 2,052 officers and 48,840 men. The present strength of the Coast Artillery Corps is 701 officers and 19,321 men. This shows a deficiency in the coast defense personnel of 1,351 officers and 29,519 men.

It is hoped that one-half of the home defenses can be manned by the Organized Militia of the seacoast cities, which has at present assigned to the coast defenses 441 officers and 7,122 men. S. 6967 assumes that the states will furnish their proportion of officers and men for the forts. Attention is called to the fact that the coast defenses cost \$160,000,000 and that a highly trained personnel is required to man them.

S. 6968, providing for reserve officers, introduced by

Chairman Chamberlain, is recommended by the Secretary without amendment. It is supplemental to S. 6965, for the creation of a reserve. S. 6978, introduced by Senator Lodge, is disapproved by the Secretary, as he states that he prefers S. 6965, which covers the same ground.

In approving S. 6965, for the creation of a reserve, the Secretary suggests a number of amendments. He declares in a short letter that the bill is meritorious on account of the fact that it provides for a reserve without additional expenditures by the Government except when the reserve is mobilized. In Section 1, line 3, Mr. Garrison suggests after the word "hereafter" the words "the enlisted personnel of" should be inserted. In paragraph (a), page 2, line 15, and Section 3, page 2, line 24, insert the word "regular" before "Army." Section 8 should include clothing and rations with the other allowances, which may be grouped under the general head of allowances. Section 7, covering matters of addresses of reservists, should be stricken out and a provision substituted so as to place this matter in the hands of the President, who should be authorized to formulate regulations governing it. Paragraph (a), Section 8, should be redrawn so as to place the matter of keeping stores in the hands of the Secretary of War, who should be given discretion to distribute stores and designate those that can be kept on hand without danger of great loss. Section 9 should be amended to authorize the President to mobilize part of the reserve. As it is, it only permits the mobilization of the whole reserve.

Drafts of these amendments were submitted to Chairman Chamberlain with the Secretary's letter.

The Secretary recommends amendments to S. 6963 so as to make the proposed Army transportation reserve corps a part of the Quartermaster Corps, which is in charge of Army transportation. To do this he suggests the following amendments: Add to Section 1, after the word "corps" at the end of line 5, the words, "which shall be a part of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army." The Secretary recommends that the bill be passed, as it will provide a means for preparation in the time of peace for rapid expansion of transportation in the event of war.

With the amendments noted below the Secretary recommends the passage of S. 6964, introduced by Chairman Chamberlain. Insert the word "permanent" between the words "of" and "officers" on line 6. The sentence will then read, "The vacancies thus created or caused shall be filled first by the promotion of permanent officers of the Signal Corps according to seniority and thereafter by details from the line of the Army." This, the Secretary explains, will more clearly express the purpose of the bill, which is to provide the promotion of permanent officers only and to fill the vacancies from the line, under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, Section 36.

The changes suggested by the Secretary do not enter into the substance of the bills, being merely designed to define more exactly their requirements.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

An amendment providing for the establishment of a Chief of Naval Operations and fifteen assistants has been attached to the Naval Appropriation bill by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The new officers will, in the language of the amendment, be responsible for the readiness of the Navy for war. The following is the text:

There shall be a Chief of Naval Operations who shall be an officer on the active list of the Navy not below the grade of rear admiral, appointed for a term of four years by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who under the Secretary of the Navy shall be responsible for the readiness of the Navy for war and be charged with its general direction. All orders issued by the Chief of Naval Operations in performing the duties assigned to him shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and his orders shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary of the Navy and shall have full force and effect as such. To assist the Chief of Naval Operations in preparing general and detailed plans of war there shall be assigned for this exclusive duty not less than fifteen officers of and above the rank of lieutenant commander of the Navy or major of the Marine Corps.

Just how the Chief and his assistants will fit into the present organization was a matter for considerable speculation in Navy circles when the text of the amendment became known. There was a disposition to believe that the amendment would establish by Congressional enactment the Division of Operations of the Fleet and provide for its reorganization. Representative Hobson was the author of the amendment, and on this account there was a disposition to rush to the conclusion that it was in reality general staff for the Navy. Mr. Hobson is known to be an ardent advocate of a general staff, and it was thought that the amendment was at least a step in this direction.

Much will depend upon the construction that the Secretary of the Navy places upon the amendment in the event that it becomes a law. The Division of Operations of the Fleet as it is now constituted has under its jurisdiction the Office of Naval Intelligence, the naval attachés, target practice and engineer competitions, and the Naval War College. The amendment would permit the Secretary of the Navy to include the duties now performed by the General Board in those that are assigned to the Chief of Naval Operations. At present the Navy Regulations provide that the Division of Operations, in co-operation with the Aid for Operations, the General Board and the Naval War College, shall prepare war plans. Just how far the Chief of Naval Operations will be expected to go in making the fleet ready for war is a matter for speculation.

In the Committee on Naval Affairs it was explained that the Chief of Naval Operations would have nothing to do with matériel. Neither would he be expected to absorb the duties of the General Board or the Council of Aids. Still, it is apparent that such a corps of officers must take over some of the duties of those on duty at the Navy Department and at the War College. The passage of the amendment will make it necessary to reorganize, or rather readjust, the duties of the Secretary's advisers and the Division of Operations of the Fleet. Some of the officers now on duty at the Department and the Naval War College must be assigned to duty with the Chief of Operations. It can be taken for granted that the Secretary of the Navy will not permit a material increase in the number of officers on duty at the Navy Department and on shore stations. The net result will be that there will be a reduction in the number of officers on other duty at the Department to fill up the places created by the amendment.

In one respect at least the duties of the Chief of Naval Operations will be similar to those of the Chief of Staff of the Army. He is authorized to issue orders upon the authority of the Secretary of the Navy. It is specifically

stated that the orders of the Chief of Naval Operations shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary. He is not to be a mere adviser of the Secretary, but real authority is conferred upon him by the amendment. It is also set forth that his fifteen assistants shall be assigned to the exclusive duty of preparing war plans. The supposition is that the Chief of Naval Operations and assistants will be expected to co-ordinate the work on the fleet and at the Department. It is noted that there is a provision by which Marine Corps officers are to be assigned to duty with the Chief of Naval Operations. The provisions of the amendment are very broad and authorize the Secretary of the Navy to place under the jurisdiction of the Chief the work of formulating the policy of the Navy and to impose upon him more responsibilities than upon any other officer in the Navy. He would not be authorized, however, to interfere with the workings of the bureaus. At the same time the policies of the bureaus would be so shaped as to conform with his war plans.

INCREASED PAY FOR AVIATORS.

The other important legislation that has been adopted by the whole Naval Committee embodies provisions for an increase in the pay and allowances for aviation officers. Student officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will receive an increase of thirty-five per cent. in their pay, while qualified aviators will receive fifty per cent. Enlisted men on aviation duty are to receive an increase of fifty per cent. In the event of death the beneficiaries of an officer will receive a year's pay and the pensions for enlisted men on duty with the Aviation Corps will be doubled. The Secretary is authorized to detail not to exceed forty-eight officers and ninety-six enlisted men of the Navy and twelve officers and twenty-four enlisted men of the Marine Corps to aviation duty. Officers on aviation duty should not be senior in rank to lieutenant commander of the Navy and major of the Marine Corps.

MORE OFFICERS FOR MARINE CORPS.

The sub-committee of Naval Affairs has reported favorably on the amendments providing for an increase of twenty-one officers for the Marine Corps. The last increase of the Marine Corps provided for a battalion without officers. This increase will create an additional colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, five captains, one assistant quartermaster, one assistant paymaster, five first lieutenants, five second lieutenants and one pay clerk. It is understood that there is provision for probationary lieutenants to be selected from civil life, who are to attend the Marine Corps school for officers at Norfolk for two years, then take examination to determine their fitness to continue in the Service and their standing. An amendment also provides for filling vacancies in the Marine Corps from Annapolis.

COMMISSIONED CHIEFS.

On Jan. 7 the committee granted a hearing to Chief Gunner B. P. Donnelly, who advocated the incorporation in the bill of an amendment which would establish the rank of commissioned chief. The following is the text:

Provided, That chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters and chief pharmacists shall be termed commissioned chiefs. Provided, That the commissioned chiefs shall after six years from date of commission be recommissioned with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and six years from date of commission as chief, with rank of lieutenant, junior grade, be recommissioned as chief, with the rank of lieutenant, in the naval service.

Provided, That the commissioned chiefs shall receive the pay and allowances, including longevity pay, heat, light and quarters allowances as are now allowed or may in the future be allowed officers of equal rank to that of the commissioned chief in the line of the Navy.

Provided, That warrant officers shall receive the same heat and light allowances as are now allowed or may in the future be allowed an ensign in the line of the Navy, this to be in addition to the pay and allowances already provided by law.

Provided, That immediately on the passage of this act commissioned chiefs shall be recommissioned in accordance with the provisions of this act; and thereafter all warrant officers and commissioned chiefs in the naval service shall be examined for promotion by a board of commissioned chiefs.

Chief Gunner Donnelly in support of the amendment gave a number of reasons for its adoption. The "chief" officers, he said, are the practical officers of the naval service. Some have been in the same grade for as much as twenty years. They are specialists in their line, and as such should be given credit for their work. They should be in a position to prevent damage on the part of the younger line officers.

At present, he added, at the end of four years in the Service the youngest inexperienced line officer takes precedence over the oldest chief warrant officer (commissioned chief). Dentists in the Service outrank them all. With these officers as executives in torpedoboats and submarines he believed that there would be no such condition as shown by Comdr. Yates Stirling in his hearing before the Naval Committee, "for the reasons that the gunners are specialists in ordnance, electricity, or torpedoes, or all; the machinists are engineers in fact in the Service, the carpenters are practical men in the construction department, and the pharmacists so termed are actually the superintendents and quartermasters in the hospitals."

"The enlisted men," he added, "would have a greater incentive to remain with a hope to reach these grades. In this manner you would provide the needed extra officers in the Service, as has already been done in the British navy. These officers will and should fill all deck officers' positions on fuel ships and auxiliaries, as well as being in the engine rooms and in command. Also fill the positions as officers in charge of vessels in reserve. (This work they already perform with a line officer nominally in charge.) Because by putting them in charge of vessels in reserve you would release a number of line officers for actual service. Because they are the logical men on reaching the higher grade to act as executive officers of naval reserve units."

AMOUNT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill as adopted by the whole committee carries, exclusive of the increase of the Navy, \$102,344,985.80, or a reduction when compared with the appropriations of last year of \$1,427,023.73. The appropriation of a million dollars recommended by the sub-committee for aeronautics was approved by the whole committee. The appropriation for the Naval Militia was increased from \$125,000 of last year's bill to \$250,000. The reappropriation of \$400,000 for marine barracks at the Panama Canal was reappropriated and divided equally between Mare Island and Norfolk.

The vote on the increase for the Navy will not be reached before Jan. 11. It is believed that the recommendation of the Secretary will be adopted by the committee with the exception of that for submarines. There is a good deal of sentiment in the committee for an increase for submarines, and this may find expression.

LACK OF NAVY CO-ORDINATION.

Of interest in connection with the question of a Navy general staff is a letter from Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Newport on Dec. 16 and embodied in the printed testimony given before the House Naval Committee by Secretary Daniels, which was made public this week.

Admiral Knight, who is the head of the Naval War College at Newport, says that an utter lack of proper co-ordination of the fighting units in the Navy "has characterized our naval policy, or rather our complete lack of naval policy, since 1863."

His testimony that there was no agency in the Navy Department responsible for keeping the strategists of the Service in touch with the fleet, coupled with Rear Admiral Fiske's evidence along the same line, evidently had a good deal to do with the action of the sub-committee of the House Naval Committee in recommending that Congress create a bureau of operations.

The Admiral was asked by Mr. Daniels to give his views on the subject of co-ordination between the fleet and the Navy Department, and began his letter by describing co-ordination as "that unity of purpose and of effort which shall insure the concentration upon battle efficiency of all parts of the fleet itself and of all agencies outside of the fleet which bear or can be made to bear upon battle efficiency." He continued:

"It is often said that naval officers themselves do not know what they want, but for many years past the General Board has spoken in no uncertain terms, and its reports are available for any one who seeks information as to expert naval opinion on an adequate Navy for peace and war."

Admiral Knight declared further that the War College regarded lack of co-ordination between the fleet and the Department as unfortunate, particularly at this time, "when perfect co-ordination is especially to be desired." He recommended the establishment of a council of national defense which would co-ordinate the various fighting agencies of the Army as well as the Navy. Concluding his letter he said:

"The remedy for this condition (lack of co-ordination in the Navy) rests partly with the fleet, where it is believed that everything that can be done is already in preparation; partly with the Department, where it is understood that plans have been already formulated for more extensive maneuvers that have been ever before attempted by our fleet, and partly—and chiefly—with Congress, which alone has power to correct the imperfections in the composition of the fleet which make co-ordination difficult and where there is already pending a bill for a council of national defense, which more than all other agencies combined would make for a co-ordination of all the agencies of the Government, many of which lie far outside the field of the Navy and the Navy Department."

The bill referred to, introduced by Representative Hobson, H.R. 1833, appeared in our columns in April, 1913. It proposes the creation of a council of national defense to be made up of the officers of the Army and the Navy and the chairman and other members of the Naval and Military Committees of the House. The Hobson bill was pigeonholed by the House Naval Committee. It was upon motion of Mr. Hobson, however, that the sub-committee of the House Naval Committee decided to recommend the creation of a bureau of operation.

PANAMA CANAL OPENING.

The European war may cause modifications of the plans for the official celebration in March of the opening of the Panama Canal, including the omission of the international naval review which was to have been held at Hampton Roads and possibly the whole or part of the pageant through the canal. The law providing for the naval celebration authorized and requested the President to invite the foreign representatives and their fleets to assemble at Hampton Roads, Va., and requested the President to proceed to Hampton Roads and there review the assembled fleets as they start on their voyage to San Francisco.

Whether the review can be abandoned will be taken up by the joint commission of which Secretary Garrison is chairman in charge of the canal celebration. According to present plans the President and a majority of his Cabinet will go to Panama, but it is believed the larger number of the officials and other guests will forego the trip to San Francisco.

At the New York Navy Yard there was much activity this week aboard the U.S.S. New York in connection, it was said, with fitting the vessel to accommodate the President and his party for the Panama trip. An order was received transferring Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, and his staff from the New York to the Wyoming in order that the latest addition to the Navy might be made ready for the President and his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson; the President's niece, Miss Bowles, and a woman friend; the Secretary of the Navy and his wife and the Secretary's sister-in-law. This party are expected to sail on the battleship for San Francisco through the Panama Canal.

Fear was expressed in Washington that slides in the Culebra cut at Panama may interfere with the plans for the passage of a fleet through the canal. Early in the week it was reported that there was a channel only 100 feet wide through the part of the Culebra cut where the slides are giving the most trouble. All the dredges which can be accommodated in the space about the slides without blocking navigation were put at work. Ordinary navigation is little interfered with, but the heavy draught of a battleship might make passage difficult.

It was reported from Panama on Jan. 7 that the U.S. Navy collier Proteus had passed through the canal the day before. She is the largest ship that has used the waterway. On an average six ships are making the trip through the canal daily. The canal channel, this despatch says, is in better condition than it has been since Oct. 15, when the last big slide occurred.

Colonel Goethals, who testified on Jan. 5 before the House Committee on Appropriations, was asked specifically if he thought there would be any difficulty in putting the battleship fleet through to the Pacific in March when it is planned to transfer the fleet incident to the celebration of the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. Colonel Goethals would not commit himself on this point, but he gave the impression that he had not given up hope of carrying out the contemplated naval

demonstration. Relative to the recent slides in the Culebra cut, Colonel Goethals said dredges work twenty hours a day to maintain a width of channel of 100 feet and depth of thirty-five feet. By this means the waterway could be kept open to traffic. While he would make no prediction about the slides, he seemed to be optimistic over the situation generally in the Canal Zone.

Colonel Goethals appeared primarily to discuss the estimates of the amount needed to continue work on the Canal Zone in the new fiscal year. Generals Weaver and Crozier also appeared to go over the estimates of the appropriations desired for fortifications at Panama and elsewhere in the United States and its possessions. While the hearing was held behind closed doors, it is stated that the House committee was also told that the Panama Canal is adequately fortified and that it is practically impossible for a hostile fleet to destroy the works on either side of the waterway. This testimony was given not only by Colonel Goethals, but by General Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, and General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance.

It was brought out in the hearing that so far the Government has expended \$12,050,000 on the fortifications of the canal and that \$2,000,000 additional will be expended in the fiscal year beginning July 1 next.

THE TRUTH ABOUT WAR.

Annesley Burrowes has an admirable article in the Detroit, Mich., Journal of Dec. 21, 1914, in which he well says some things we have been longing to say in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, but have refrained, lest we be accused of a desire to promote war. The extracts that follow show the quality of Mr. Burrowes's article:

Away with the medals and memories of past conflicts. Cover up the tattered banners of Gettysburg and Appomattox. Level the soldiers' monuments. Abolish Memorial Day. Give us new histories—the old are too bloody. Forget Sheridan and Paul Revere, persons not fit companions for the polite young gentlemen of the sixth grade. The boys of to-day are the men of the future. Let them be kept far from the thoughts of fleshly conflict. They must be sweeter, gentler, kinder than the crude youth of earlier days. They say war degrades those who engage in it—brutalizes them. Does it?

What about the fine old fellows with badges on their coats and golden cords around their hats, who march out to the cemeteries on the thirtieth of May. They are our fathers and grandfathers and uncles. We know them better than any other men on earth. They saw four years of war—bloody war. Did it degrade them? Did it make them brutes? Come now, did it?

Thousands of them were better, for they had made sacrifices and sacrifice always ennobles. They fought and bled, and suffered for others, and for a principle; and when a man fights for others, and suffers for and with others, he forgets how to be selfish. He sloughs off the littleness of life.

I was born and bred in a community of soldiers—the old, twenty-year men to whom war was not an episode, but a career. They knew war in the hard, old days when a man carried only one shirt in his knapsack, before the day of Red Cross nurses, and aseptic surgery, and camp stoves, and traveling kitchens, and motor transportation, and bomb proof trenches and the hundred improvements that make life in the field more livable.

These veterans did not fill the jails, and swell the statistics of crime. The contrary was the case. When we saw a man who carried himself with more dignity than his fellows, who was neat in person, quiet of manner and decent in conduct, we said, "There's an old soldier!"

Old soldiers scoff at the sentimental gush about the hardships of war. There are thousands of men to-day—American men—says Mr. Burrowes, who lead lives beside which that of the European soldier is a summer diversion; and they live these lives simply—unknown to the world and unpraised.

He cites the cases of the man who labors in the withering heat of an ocean stokehold and the Canadian woodsman who marches through the woods forty miles a day in all weathers, cooks his own meals and sleeps in the snow. The soldier suffers in the trenches, but not more keenly than the lake sailor in the wintry gales of November, or the city fireman, fighting midnight flames in water-soaked, ice-coated garments, or the brakeman, racing over ice-roofed cars in the teeth of a December gale; the surveyor who may be days on the road without seeing a house and in weather so bitter that his fingers are frozen when removing his glove to make an entry in his notebook.

"When God made men he made them capable of bearing hardships—bearing them with a light heart and smiling face. The world thrives on hardship and rises through it to higher levels, but the hardship of war is sometimes better than the hardship of labor. It grinds the body less and exalts the spirit more." We all know men who faint at the sight of a cut finger or shrink from baiting a fishhook, or stepping on a spider, or decapitating a chicken. They are the flowers of humanity—the tender flowers. They view war through colored glasses. It is crimson to them. There are others who hope to get money, or fame, or notoriety by stirring the emotions of their readers—stirring them violently. Their words should be scrutinized.

Commenting upon this an old soldier of three wars cited by Mr. Burrowes says: "These war correspondents send out a lot of bunk. Soldiers do not suffer as much as they say. The shock of the bullet deadens sensation. Wounded men don't shriek, if they are men. In the Philippine war, I saw 2,000 dead and wounded in a single field. It looked bad, but the wounded made no noise. I have seen hospitals crowded with wounded. They did not cry out as much as the patients in an ordinary city hospital. Those who made a fuss were usually not hurt much. The severest wound isn't any more painful than the severest toothache, or the pains of neuralgia, or sciatic rheumatism. There are millions of men in sickrooms and hospitals who never shot a gun, but suffer more pain than wounded soldiers do."

To this all old soldiers will subscribe and abundant proof of it comes from the battlefields and hospitals of Europe. But, after all, to the vast majority of human beings life means little but hard work and small pay, building houses they cannot live in, and making motor cars for others to enjoy. There is in it much sickness and pain. The long-drawn-out miseries of consumption, the strangulation of heart disease, the convulsions of tetanus, the tortures of sciatica and arthritis, the living death of paralysis, cancer slowly month by month consuming the bones and tissues, smallpox turning the body into a mass of corruption. These forms of disease are many times more terrible than wounds by lead or steel, and while thousands are dying in the fields of France

and Belgium, there are millions in hospitals and sick-rooms throughout the world who would gladly change with them, and think themselves the gainers.

Even the suffering endured by those who lose their protectors on the battlefield is less than that of those bereaved by slow consuming disease and the sympathies of a whole community are awakened on their behalf. Says Mr. Burrowes:

"The old thought was all for the greatness of the tribe, and, because of it, men grew up with a passionate devotion that led them to do all, dare all, suffer all, sacrifice all, for their people and country. The new thought is for the comfort of the individual. It aims to develop the love of peace by creating a fear of war, and so the talk and the writings of the day are of war's horrors, its pangs, and miseries and sufferings. Our eyes are shocked by the spectacle of corpses in heaps and windrows, of rivers running red with blood, of blood-soaked roads, and the wrecks of batteries. Our ears are smitten by the roar of cannon, the shrieks of the wounded, the moans of the freezing, with dirges for the dead. Parents sitting by their firesides shudder and turn pale at the thought of it.

"And the boys—the growing boys, the men of the future, upon whom America must depend for its security—tremble. They are being taught to shrink from war's sacrifice and martyrdoms—to turn away from conflict and embrace the life-beautiful, and sweet, and comfortable, and—easy.

"That is not the spirit that made America what it is—the spirit that belted the continent with steel, and harnessed Niagara and pounded through the rocks and sands of Panama. The spirit that has achieved the great things of the past and will achieve greater things, is not the Spirit of Peace.

"At times it wears the garb of Peace, but always—at bottom—it is the Spirit of Conflict—or of War. The peaceful peoples—those whose peace has lasted long, do no great things. They never have done them. They build palaces, it is true, but they do not live in them, and their masters stand over them with whips while they toil."

WAR AS SEEN NEAR AT HAND.

We are permitted to publish the letter following written by an officer of British cavalry to a friend in New York:

"Have not had a moment for writing since being abroad. We have now been in this country for three weeks and have had our baptism of fire. We came up slowly most of the way by road and met with a great reception from the Germans on our arrival at the scene of action. They apparently heard that we were at a certain place, or rather that certain troops were concentrating here, and started plumping some of their big siege shells around us. They make a hole in the ground about twenty-five feet in diameter and twenty feet deep—enough to bury a horse and wagon in. We were all in a house that night and eventually had to clear out, as the last one pitched twenty yards from it and broke every pane of glass. We had only one casualty—one man wounded—but it was awful lying there expecting the house to be blown up any moment. Then we were under wild fire for a day or two and were then moved up to the trenches for forty-eight hours' duty.

"My God! that was absolute hell—there is no other word. We were led up at dusk, being shot at all the way. All night long we kept a very sharp look out and dug. I dug hard till 7:30 a.m. Never worked so hard in my life. At dawn the Germans made a slight attack, which was easily beaten off. At about 8 a.m. shell fire started, and they shelled the trenches behind us. We were in the most advanced ones. At about 9 a.m. they started on us and kept up a rain of shells which burst all around and over us. The noise is absolutely terrific and terrifying, and one can only sit in one's hole in the side of the trench and wait for death. Quite early the beautiful place which I had dug all night was blown up and I was nearly buried in sand.

"Towards 11 a.m. the firing was absolutely furious, and we thought that something was coming. Sure enough, it suddenly stopped and the Germans started advancing, covered by a heavy rifle fire from behind. Almost at once my squadron commander was killed a yard off me on my right and a soldier a yard off or so on my left. We drove them back and 370 of them were counted dead in front of our particular trenches about half a mile. This all took some time, and when they realized that the attack had failed they started shelling us again furiously, which went on till just before dark, when they made another attack. This time it was rather more on my left and they got through the French; however, they soon turned and fairly gave it to them. It is a ghastly business, and under the terrific fire one can only sit and, as I said, wait for death. My squadron had ninety men and officers in the firing line, out of which we lost two officers killed and eighteen men killed and twenty-two wounded.

"The regiment lost sixty-four killed and wounded out of 275 in the firing line. One had no time to attend to the dying and wounded. All around in the bushes and down the trenches they lay. This was the second twenty-four hours. The first twenty-four hours I was in the reserve trenches lying in a hole in the ground. It was beastly cold and we were soaked with rain and mud for two days and three nights, during which time I had no sleep at all. By my squadron leader's death I was put in command of my lot early and I have now been left in command of the squadron, which is a responsibility I had not looked for so soon. We are now back having a rest. The men are recovering from the shock, etc., but it was very cold indeed and a lot of them are ill. I have already nearly used up my small medicine chest on them.

"Our horses have suffered rather from the cold and neglect. We are billeted in various forms, and therefore rather isolated. I have got my squadron in three farms and all the horses and men are under cover in barns, etc.—about thirty horses and men in each of two farms and sixty in the one I am now writing in.

"My three lieutenants and I live in a stone-paved room with a tiny stove in it, round which we huddle trying to keep warm. We sleep in a row on some straw. Luckily we can get bread, butter and milk here, so we don't fare badly; but meat is very rare. I had my clothes off last night for the first time for two weeks.

"It is awful to see the desolation the Germans leave behind them. They stop at nothing. The other day they advanced at night to within fifty yards of our trenches and laid down their rifles. At dawn a lot of them left their trenches holding their hands up and shouting, 'We surrender.' They advanced thus until reaching their rifles, when they picked them up and shot down our men who had got out of our trenches to meet them.

"Our first lucky escape was the first night we were

called out to go up to the firing line. We were assembled in close formation dealing out ammunition. We moved off, and three minutes later a big shell landed on the precise spot where we had been."

ON THE FIRING LINE.

An officer of a British Indian regiment in a private letter from the front says: "The arrangements of the French Territorials are different from ours—I mean they have different proportions in firing line, support and reserve from what we are used to; so there is a royal jabber while everyone tries to explain wherein one wishes to differ from the other man. Then there are miles of communication trenches, which would make Hampton Court maze feel quite silly; and the French, who have dug them themselves, and lived in them for two months, said they sometimes lost their way—a fact I can well believe, as first my guide lost himself, then half my company lost themselves, and then I—well, I won't own that I lost mine—but perhaps I may have been slightly uncertain now and then."

"Then the French officers run their companies, apparently, in a different way from what we do. We put complete companies into the firing line, and find the supports and reserves with other complete companies. They, on the other hand, distribute themselves in depth—i.e., each company has a certain proportion in the firing line, and finds its own supports and reserves. The French hate stray bullets wandering about over their heads, and evidently dislike intensely the possibility of being bagged unnecessarily. Yet, when it comes to charging with the bayonet—a much more nervous game—they take a tremendous lot of stopping."

"And as for their women, they don't seem to care a little cuss for the blackest of Black Marias. At —, where we were for some time about a month ago, there was a road running parallel to our trenches, and some 600 yards behind us, on each side of which were farm-houses. The Germans regularly shelled this line, and blew all the houses on the near side of the road to smithereens, and quite a fair proportion of those on the far side also. But do you think this was going to shift the countrywomen? Not a bit of it. When the roof was gone from their own houses they just walked across the road and lived in one of the undamaged ones, and came back every night and milked the cows; again in the morning, turning them out to graze for the day, just as if nothing unusual were going on. Rather naturally, they suffered a certain amount of damage, and the cows became speedily less and ever less; but the women actually had to be cleared out by order before they would leave."

"The trenches themselves are very good and have had a great deal of work put into them; while the enemy are here at the excellent and sanitary distance of not less than 200 yards. So life is not made strenuous by bombs, mortars and such like evil contraptions which disturb one's sleep. We are all cheery and bright. I heard a rather amusing yarn the other day. A German officer, who was out on the scout, overbalanced and fell face down in the mud of one of our trenches. The nearest Tommy was just going to prod him when the fellow lifted his mouth from the dirt, and remarked in perfect English, 'Well, this is a — war.' It so surprised the Tommy that he burst out laughing, and the German saved his life."

THE ENGINEER FOOTBALL TEAM.

The Engineer football team of Washington Barracks, D.C., has made a remarkable record for the season, rolling up 326 points against its opponents without losing a point or a game. Lieut. John H. Carruth, C.E., U.S.A., is coach of the team, and Hardy R. Story is manager. Other members of the team are: Taylor, Lloyd, Dettimore, Cate, Schewigman, Milkulski, Hanlon, Kanner, Hogan, Litkus, Mongeon, French, Plunkett, Kenah, King, Fisher, Apoll, Blair, Reed, Nance, Hasenstab, Lombard, Simmons (captain); Johnson, Peplusky and Douglas played early in the season, but had to quit on account of injuries.

The teams met and points made were as follows, games played at Washington Barracks unless noted: Oct. 11, Reine Mercedes, 42; Oct. 18, Mohawk Athletic Club, 42; Nov. 1, Clarendon, Va., 63; Nov. 8, Fort Myer, Artillery, 73, at Fort Myer; Nov. 21, U.S.S. Franklin, 28; Dec. 5, All Stars, 36, at American League Park; Nov. 29, Nationals, 35; Dec. 20, Vigilants, 7. Total, opponents, 0; Engineers, 326.

The game with the All Stars was for the benefit of the Red Cross Society and was played at the American League Park, Washington, D.C. The All Stars were picked from forts in the Department of the East, namely, Forts Totten, Howard, Washington, Dupont, Monroe and Fort Myer. The players assembled at Fort Washington, and under the instructions of Lieut. M. H. Thompson (adjutant), of Fort Washington, tried without success to weld a team together that could defeat the Engineers. The game with the Vigilants was for the independent championship of the South and was with the Vigilant Athletic Club of Washington, D.C., which up to this game had defeated every reputable team in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia, writes a correspondent. They were defeated before the largest crowd that ever saw an independent game of football in Washington.

Lieutenant Carruth, who coached the Engineer team, played on the second Academy team of 1913. He put his whole heart into the work, and the record the team made speaks for his ability as a coach.

CONDITIONS OF A PERMANENT PEACE.

The New York Peace Society, of which Andrew Carnegie is president, has sent to President Wilson a letter bearing on the European war and the possibility of peace. In the platform of the Society appear these five "conditions of a permanent peace":

1. A union of a sufficient number of powers to guarantee permanent peace by the maintenance of military force which can be used at need as a police against any power which threatens hostilities.

2. A treaty which shall not only arrange the boundaries of the states and their colonies, but also guarantee the territories so established against attack either from within or without the league.

3. The removal of enmities. (a) By making peace in a generous spirit at the close of the present war, and before the forces on either side shall have been completely crushed. (b) By respecting racial affiliations in the adjustments of territory made in the treaty of peace.

4. A renewal of the conferences at The Hague, the meetings to be held so frequently as to constitute a standing committee of the nations for promoting measures of common interest,

and for removing in their incipient stages causes of contention. 5. A treaty agreement to refer all differences within the league for adjudication either to arbitration or to a permanent court.

It was agreed to appoint a committee of three to arrange for the appointment of special peace committees in the various states, and to suggest a national executive committee to facilitate the co-operation of the various state committees. By this net work of acting committees it is hoped that a great national sentiment in favor of permanent peace will be created.

VALUE OF TYPHOID VACCINATION.

The London Times presents the following tables as illustration of the value of typhoid vaccination:

	Number of Men	Cases of Typhoid	Deaths from Typhoid
*1.—Spanish-American War, 1898 — Jacksonville Camp (none inoculated)	11,000	1,750	248
Mexican Frontier, 1911 — San Antonio Camp (all inoculated)	13,000	1	0
†2.—U.S. Army, 1909 (only 1,900 inoculated)	84,000	282	22
U.S. Army, 1913 (all inoculated)	91,000	3	0
‡3.—British Army, India, 1897 (none inoculated)	70,000	2,050	556
British Army, India, 1912 (90 per cent. inoculated)	71,000	118	26

*1.—"The two divisions were encamped in nearly the same latitude and for about the same length of time; each had a good camp site and an artesian water supply of unimpeachable purity."—Russell, War Department Bulletin No. 2.

†2.—Anti-typhoid inoculation was applied to 16,000 men in 1910 and the procedure was made compulsory in 1911.

‡3.—In 1898 inoculated the first 4,000 soldiers in India.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Alabama—Floyd F. Farish, alternate, Consul. Arkansas—Jack B. Pitcock, alternate, Little Rock. Connecticut—Francis J. Achatz, Burnside; Dwight T. Francis, alternate, Hartford; William H. J. Dunham, alternate, New London. Missouri—Robert E. Bagby, New Haven; Douglas P. Johnson, alternate, Mexico; Ernest C. Alexander, alternate, Elsberry; Francis R. Stout, 1230 Armstrong Avenue, St. Louis.

New York—Walter E. Smith, North Java; Harry B. Sherman, alternate, Livonia; Clarence R. Howe, alternate, Batavia.

Oklahoma—George Leftwich, Duncan; John W. Tyree, alternate, Lawton. Wisconsin—Gustave Guenther, jr., Chilton; Clarence Meyer, alternate, Oshkosh; Harold Barker, alternate, Oshkosh.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Uncas has been ordered to the Charleston Yard for repairs.

The Oregon was placed in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Jan. 2, 1915.

The Olympia was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., Jan. 2, 1915.

The Nereus, now at Hampton Roads, will leave about Jan. 15 for Olongapo, via the Panama Canal.

The Marietta and Machias have been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, New York, on Feb. 1, 1915.

The G-1 and G-2 have been ordered placed in full commission at the navy yard, New York, on Feb. 6, 1915.

The Arrethusa, now at the Norfolk Yard, will leave about Jan. 22 for Port Arthur, Texas, and thence to Guantanomo Bay.

The Leonidas, now at Portsmouth, N.H., will leave about Jan. 12 for the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua to resume survey work.

The Washington, now at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Yard, will leave about Jan. 10 for the West Indies and east coast of Mexico.

The Baltimore has been ordered placed in full commission at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., as soon as practicable after Feb. 1, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Spafford, U.S.N., who resigned Dec. 10, 1914, was gunnery officer on the U.S.S. Delaware at the time of his retirement. He is a native of Vermont and entered the Navy Sept. 9, 1897. He had a total sea service of twelve years and some five years' shore duty.

Mr. George S. Dearborn, president of the Hawaiian Steamship Company, under date of Dec. 30, 1914, sent a letter to the Navy Department as follows: "We desire to express our appreciation of the very prompt and valuable services rendered by the U.S.S. West Virginia and Perry, also naval tug Iroquois, to our S.S. Isthmian in convoying her to San Diego when in a crippled condition, after striking a rock on the coast of Lower California."

Pvt. Walter W. Graff, U.S.M.C., marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., has received a complimentary letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in which Mr. Daniels said: "Enclosed herewith is a copy of a communication addressed to the Major General Commandant by the commanding officer, naval hospital, Washington, D.C., which refers to the meritorious and unselfish conduct on your part in voluntarily placing yourself on the operating table for the purpose of transfusion of blood into the veins of a hospital apprentice. This conduct on your part convinces me that you possess, in an eminent degree, the qualities of a good soldier, and I congratulate you upon the courageous display made by you."

Edward C. Ott, twenty years old, a seaman on board the U.S.S. Florida, at the navy yard, New York, was accidentally killed during a boxing match aboard ship on Jan. 2, 1915. Ott is supposed to have been killed by a blow on the jaw during a bout with Patrick Walsh, a Brooklyn boxer. The fatal bout was one of several among sailors on the Florida. Walsh had taken part in several previous bouts, it is said, before he donned the gloves with Ott, and was also said to be a hard hitter. The two had been boxing only a few minutes when Ott fell to the deck, striking his head and becoming unconscious. Dr. T. W. Richards, the ship's surgeon, examined Ott and found that he was dead. It is assumed by some that the real cause of the death was due to a weak heart. There have been several previous deaths

in boxing aboard ships. Ott enlisted in the Navy Nov. 19, 1913, and his home was at Indianapolis, Ind.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended James C. Diehl, coxswain, and Ervin Munsun, ordinary seaman, both on board the U.S.S. Dixie, for gallantly risking their own lives to save that of a shipmate. It was on Dec. 19, 1914, a machinist's mate fell overboard between the Dixie and the dock at the navy yard, Boston. Notwithstanding that the night was very dark, a heavy rain falling, and the water in the harbor icy cold, Ervin Munsun unhesitatingly jumped overboard into the narrow space between the ship and the dock and endeavored to rescue the drowning man. Munsun was soon so numb that he was unable to make a line fast to the drowning man, when James C. Diehl, coxswain, realizing that both men's lives were in danger, slid down a line from the dock to the water, fourteen feet below, and notwithstanding the struggling of the drowning man coolly placed a line around him and then around Munsun, who was by that time entirely overcome.

The Secretary of the Navy announced Jan. 8 that he will probably stop off at Guantanamo on his trip through the Panama Canal. After he reaches San Francisco he will make a side trip to Honolulu and visit shore stations. The Secretary expects to leave Washington Feb. 15.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Brutus, sailed Jan. 4 from Santo Domingo City for Colon. Montana, arrived Jan. 4 at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Nero, sailed Jan. 5 from La Paz, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.

Maryland, sailed Jan. 5 from San Francisco, Cal., for the West coast of Mexico.

Tennessee, sailed Jan. 6 from Alexandria, Egypt, for Jaffa, Palestine.

Hector, sailed Jan. 6 from Honolulu, H.T., for Bremerton, Wash.

Supply, sailed Jan. 7 from Guam for Manila, P.I.

Jason, sailed Jan. 7 from Piraeus, Greece, for Beirut, Syria.

Cleveland, sailed Jan. 7 from San Diego, Cal., for the West coast of Mexico.

Proteus, arrived at Balboa Jan. 7.

Potomac, Severn and Submarine Division, arrived at Almirante Bay Jan. 7.

Orion, arrived at Norfolk Jan. 7.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 6, 1915.

Capt. De Witt Coffman to be a rear admiral from Dec. 12, 1914.

Capt. William F. Fullam to be a rear admiral from Dec. 15, 1914.

Comdr. Edward L. Beach to be a captain from Dec. 12, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. Gatewood S. Lincoln to be a commander from Dec. 12, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) Ralph C. Needham to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) Richard T. Keiran to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1914.

Asst. Paymr. Smith Hempstone to be a passed assistant paymaster from Dec. 7, 1913.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Austin, U.S.A., to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from Jan. 2, 1915.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 6, 1915.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade):

Marian C. Robertson, Ernest L. Gunther and Henry T. Settle.

William V. Fox to be an assistant paymaster.

Major Thomas C. Treadwell to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps.

Major Dion Williams to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Reynold T. Hall to be a rear admiral.

Ensign Edmund S. R. Brandt to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

The following warrant officers of the Navy to be ensigns:

Machs. Morris J. Lenney and John D. Edwards.

Capt. John F. McGill to be a major in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Harold F. Wrigman to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Frederick R. Hoyt to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 31.—Capt. C. F. Hughes commissioned from July 10, 1914.

Comdr. W. S. Turpin commissioned from Dec. 20, 1913.

Lieut. F. W. Sterling to treatment Naval Hospital, New York.

Ensign J. F. Meigs detached McCall; to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J., connection fitting out Downes and duty on board when placed in commission.

Ensign N. L. Kirk detached Cheyenne; to K-3.

A. Surg. T. F. Duhigg commissioned from Nov. 24, 1914.

Chap. W. H. I. Reaney detached navy yard, New York; to Connecticut.

Chap. E. A. Brodmann detached Missouri; to New Hampshire.

Chap. W. G. Isaacs detached receiving ship at New York; to Michigan.

Chief Mach. F. W. Teepe commissioned from June 17, 1914. Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, China, Dec. 31, 1914.

Surg. J. A. Randall detached Naval Station, Cavite; to Wilmington.

P.A. Surg. W. A. Angwin detached Monterey; to Naval Station, Cavite.

P.A. Surg. Heber Bufts detached Wilmington; to Monterey.

Gun. S. A. Farrell detached Monadnock; to Naval Station, Olongapo.

Carp. L. E. Prey detached Monadnock; to St. Louis.

Note.—Rear Admiral H. L. Howison, retired, died Dec. 31, 1914, at Yonkers, N.Y.

JAN. 2.—Comdr. H. V. Butler commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Mustin to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., as officer in charge.

Lieuts. R. S. Edwards, V. V. Woodward, Bryson Bruce, R. S. Crenshaw, C. R. Robinson and R. T. S. Lowell commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) I. H. Mayfield detached navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieuts. (J.G.) F. A. Daubin, W. G. Faus, O. C. Greene, R. E. Sampson and M. L. Hersey commissioned from June 5, 1914.

Ensign J. L. Rodgers detached Connecticut; to McCall.

Ensign M. W. Larimer to Arkansas.

Ensign O. C. Greene detached Chattanooga; to New York.

Ensign J. Y. Dreisonstok detached Arkansas; continue treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Ensign A. E. Gray detached command D-1; to connection fitting out L-2 and command when commissioned.

P.A. Surg. E. W. Phillips detached Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; continue treatment Naval Hospital, Las Animas.

Chap. W. G. Isaacs to Wyoming.

Btn. M. J. Wilkinson to command Potomac.

Phrm. J. A. Winterbottom detached Solace; to home and weak orders.

Phrm. R. T. Abernathy detached Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Solace.

Chief Machs. A. V. Kettels, G. J. Lovett, H. E. Burks, W.

Collins and Charles Dunne commissioned from June 17, 1914. The following machinists have been appointed from Dec. 28, 1914, and assigned to duty as follows: John P. Millon to South Dakota; Frank L. Elkins to Olympia; Sol Warshawsky to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; Ernest J. Leonard to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; Thomas J. Sullivan to Tennessee; John P. Sasse to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; Will Mueller to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; Charles H. Willey to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; Will S. Holloway to receiving ship at Norfolk; George J. Blessing to receiving ship at Norfolk; James D. Brown to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; Patrick H. Cassidy to receiving ship at Boston; Franklin A. Manuel to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; Frank Flaherty to receiving ship at Norfolk; Frank G. Waugh to receiving ship at Boston; Arthur A. F. Alm to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; Bennett M. Proctor to receiving ship at Boston; James Donaldson to receiving ship at Norfolk; John A. Silva to receiving ship at Boston; James Hauser to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; John E. Sullivan to receiving ship at Norfolk; Charles A. Armstrong to Hartford; George Kirgesener to receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.

JAN. 4.—A. Paymr. Smith Hempstone detached Hannibal; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. James Donald detached Washington; to home and wait orders.

Gun. E. C. Wortman detached Missouri; to Washington.

Chief Mach. C. A. Rowe detached Ontario; to home and wait orders.

Mach. J. H. Chase detached receiving ship at Boston; to Chester.

Mach. P. H. Cassidy detached receiving ship at Boston; to Georgia.

Mach. E. J. Leonard detached receiving ship at New York; to Ontario.

Mach. Charles Antrobus detached Minnesota; to Ohio.

Mach. C. A. Armstrong connection fitting out Baltimore and duty on board when commissioned.

Mach. E. A. Samuelson detached Chester; to Naval Coal Depot, Bradford, R.I.

Mach. R. G. Moody detached Naval Coal Depot, Bradford; connection fitting out Nevada and on board when commissioned. Chief Carp. J. J. Redington detached Colorado; to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

Pay Clerk C. J. Harter appointed to Minnesota.

Pay Clerk R. E. Smith appointed to Iris.

Pay Clerk A. J. Marshall appointed to Prometheus.

Pay Clerk J. B. Wolf resignation accepted.

JAN. 5.—Comdr. S. E. Moses detached Texas; to Asiatic Station via transport of March 5, 1915.

Comdr. J. V. Klemann to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Comdr. Frank Lyon detached Kansas; to command Wisconsin.

Comdr. T. T. Craven detached Washington; to Texas as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Greenslade detached command Vulcan; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. Comdr. Willis McDowell detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Washington as executive officer.

Ensigns H. C. Gates, C. F. Greene and C. B. Whitehead detached St. Louis; to Asiatic Station.

Ensign F. W. Dillingham detached West Virginia; to temporary duty Maine.

Surg. William Seaman to Naval Station, Honolulu, T.H.

Pay Dir. F. T. Arms detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Pay Insp. B. P. DuBois detached Navy Pay Office, San Francisco; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pay Insp. George Brown detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to fleet paymaster, Asiatic Station.

Paymr. Charles Conard to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Mach. J. A. Silva detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Washington.

JAN. 6.—Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley detached command Scorpion; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Bricker detached naval attaché, Paris, France; to command Scorpion.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Sayles detached assistant to naval attaché, Paris, France; to attaché, Paris.

Lieut. J. H. Newton detached Maine; to command Patters.

Mach. J. D. Brown detached receiving ship at New York; to Minnesota.

JAN. 7.—Comdr. J. M. Poyer, retired, detached Navy Department; to command naval station, Samoa.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Wells detached Georgia; to command Celtic.

Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Lackey detached navy yard, Norfolk; to Georgia.

Lieut. H. R. Stark detached command Patterson; to engineer officer of Brooklyn.

Ensign O. L. Woldorf detached Minnesota; to Hancock.

Ensign G. W. Hewlett to Dixie.

Ensign L. F. Reifsneider detached Ozark; to Severn.

Ensign H. M. S. Clay detached Des Moines; to temporary duty Brooklyn.

Ensign Garnet Hulings to Severn.

P.A. Surg. C. L. Moran detached South Dakota; to Buffalo.

P.A. Surg. W. S. Pugh detached Buffalo; to South Dakota.

P.A. Surg. W. H. Halsey detached Tonopah; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. J. F. Riordan detached Chester; to Tonopah, Wash.

Chief Mach. H. E. White to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Mach. James Donaldson detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Neptune.

Mach. W. S. Holloway detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to New Hampshire.

Mach. A. A. Hooper detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass., and granted three months' sick leave.

Mach. Frank Flaherty detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Patapsco.

Mach. W. H. Meulhouse detached New Hampshire; to home and wait orders.

Mach. Leroy Neil detached Patapsco; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. J. A. Lord detached navy yard, New York; to Baltimore.

Mach. Stephen Kozlow detached Washington; to South Carolina.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Jan. 7, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. O. G. Murfin to Monterey.

Lieut. L. E. Morgan to treatment naval hospital, Yokohama.

Lieut. F. Rorschach detached command Palos; to treatment at hospital, Yokohama.

Lieut. S. W. Cade detached Monterey; to command Palos.

Ensign H. W. Kingman detached Chauncey; to Monadnock.

Ensign H. W. Pillsbury detached Monadnock; to Chauncey.

P.A. Paymr. D. J. Bright detached Saratoga; to home and wait orders.

Chief Btsn. D. White detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to home and wait orders.

Chief Btsn. J. Glass to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Chief Btsn. O. T. Hurdle to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Pay Clerk J. C. Waters appointment revoked; to home.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 4.—Col. E. K. Cole detached Headquarters Marine Corps; to command Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Capt. George Van Orden detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Washington.

Capt. E. B. Cole detached 1st Brigade, navy yard, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Pensacola.

Second Lieut. R. D. Lowell detached 1st Brigade, navy yard, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Pensacola.

JAN. 6.—Col. T. P. Kane commissioned from Nov. 10, 1914.

Capt. W. T. Headley detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth; to 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter Seneca is to fit out for duty on the ice patrol on the Newfoundland Banks. The revenue cutter Miami will co-operate with the Seneca this year as during the last two seasons and will use Halifax as a base. The Seneca at present is acting as guard ship in the New York Narrows, enforcing the neutral laws. Two torpedo boat destroyers of the Navy are doing duty jointly with the Seneca.

While cruising down the Potomac River on Dec. 27, 1914,

the Windom rendered assistance to the schooner Annie E. Welt, of Baltimore, anchored off Maryland Point, Md., with a cargo of lumber and bound to Washington. She was short of stores and water and could not get out of the ice floes. The schooner was taken in tow to a point off Coan River, Va.

The Accused at Woods Hole, Mass., Dec. 26, rendered assistance to a schooner in distress to northward and eastward of Half Moon Shal. She was the American schooner Ninetta M. Porcella, windlass broken and unable to get anchor. She was towed to Hedge Fence Lightship, where she proceeded under sail to westward.

During the recent blow off the North Carolina coast numerous sailing craft suffered more or less. One four-masted schooner, the Warren Adams, was deserted at sea and reported as a menace to navigation. The revenue cutter Seminole, under command of Capt. Preston H. Uberroth, intercepting the message from a steamer, put to sea in search of the derelict. Reaching the location of the vessel it was found the hull had drifted and search was made for the dangerous derelict. It was finally found far north of Cape Hatteras and towed into Hampton Roads by another revenue cutter, where she is now lying with her cargo of lumber intact. Captain Uberroth reports having gone over 200 miles to sea in search of the vessel.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 4, 1915.

The second concert of the series arranged for Tuesday evenings was given Dec. 22, the 5th Cavalry orchestra, under the supervision of Mr. W. J. Cain, rendering a delightful program. Dr. Gerald Griffin, who appeared after the fifth number in impersonations of Harry Lauder, has quite a reputation throughout the Army as an entertainer, and was encored again and again. He was costumed in kilts and the full Scottish regalia, as worn by Harry Lauder himself, and sang several of that actor's favorite songs, as "Roamin' in the Gioamin'," "On the Road to Inverary" and "A Wee Deochan Doris."

The post Christmas tree exercises, held Christmas Eve at three o'clock, were enjoyed by about 300 children. There were songs and recitations by children of the post, including Donald Olmstead, Adelaide Gallup and Mildred Voland. Then came a moving picture, in charge of Mr. Smith, of the Y.M.C.A., followed by the illustrated recitation of Harriet Glasgow, "The Night Before Christmas," and the distribution of presents by Santa Claus from the beautifully decorated tree, which was disclosed upon the raising of the moving picture screen. Music was furnished by the 5th Cavalry orchestra.

Miss Muriel Falks, of White Plains, N.Y., fiancée of Lieut. Philip Thurber, was the guest for Christmas week of Mrs. George L. Thurber. Col. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher had several young guests for the holidays, including their sons, Pierson, from West Point, and Darrow, from Braden's. Three more of the officers have purchased machines—Capt. M. E. Locke and Lieut. S. R. Hopkins have the Reo car and Major D. F. Duvall the new Dodge. Among those who took leave during the holidays were Lieuts. A. L. James, P. D. Carlisle, John Millikin, S. R. Hopkins and H. M. Groninger, Capt. Duncan Elliott and Dr. King.

For several weeks the bachelors have been having the pool room in the club building remodeled into a reception and reading room. On the evening of Dec. 23 the room had its formal opening with a dance, Lieut. P. D. Carlisle acting as host. The color scheme is old blue and is carried out in the cushions of the willow furnishings, the rugs and hangings. Indirect lighting bowls have been installed and the fire place enlarged, a most attractive room being the result. American Beauty roses were used for decorating; dancing was enjoyed in the card rooms and a buffet supper served.

Col. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher entertained in honor of their house guests at a tea-dance Dec. 22. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Menoher were Miss Pierson, sister of Mrs. Menoher, Mr. Mayor of Braden's, and their two sons. The guests included all the West Point and Annapolis cadets in Washington for the holidays. The hall was decorated with evergreens and holly, as were the tea tables. Mrs. Joseph Kuhn and Mrs. Millikin, S. R. Hopkins and H. M. Groninger, Capt. Duncan Elliott and Dr. King.

Capt. and Mrs. C. W. McMillan gave an informal tea Thursday. Mrs. C. C. Hillman poured tea and Mrs. Lockett served eggnog. Music was furnished by a victrola. Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Forsyth are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. An informal dance was held in the hop room on New Year's Eve, followed by supper at the Officers' Club, where the New Year was ushered in with much merriment.

A number of post people were guests at the dinner-dance at the Army and Navy Club in Washington New Year's Eve. New Year's morning, from ten to eleven, the club held open house; this was followed at eleven by the reception of Col. W. E. Wilder for the officers and ladies of the garrison, which in turn was followed by the eggnog party given by Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Morrison. Colonel Wilder was assisted in receiving his guests by Mrs. Hugh L. Scott in the reception room, which was lovely with bowls and vases of white roses. The dining room was beautifully decorated with pink roses and carnations, loving cups and vases filled with flowers being arranged on the buffets about the room. Eggnog was served from three crystal punch bowls on as many tables and the center table, from which was served cakes, sandwiches, etc., had for its center a loving cup filled with enchantress carnations. Pink-shaded candles marked the four corners of the madeira cloth and smaller vases of the carnations stood in between. Assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Lewis Flora Bewick.

Capt. and Mrs. C. W. McMillan gave an informal tea Thursday. Mrs. C. C. Hillman poured tea and Mrs. Lockett served eggnog. Music was furnished by a victrola. Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Forsyth are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. An informal dance was held in the hop room on New Year's Eve, followed by supper at the Officers' Club, where the New Year was ushered in with much merriment.

A number of post people were guests at the dinner-dance at the Army and Navy Club in Washington New Year's Eve. New Year's morning, from ten to eleven, the club held open house; this was followed at eleven by the reception of Col. W. E. Wilder for the officers and ladies of the garrison, which in turn was followed by the eggnog party given by Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Morrison. Colonel Wilder was assisted in receiving his guests by Mrs. Hugh L. Scott in the reception room, which was lovely with bowls and vases of white roses. The dining room was beautifully decorated with pink roses and carnations, loving cups and vases filled with flowers being arranged on the buffets about the room. Eggnog was served from three crystal punch bowls on as many tables and the center table, from which was served cakes, sandwiches, etc., had for its center a loving cup filled with enchantress carnations. Pink-shaded candles marked the four corners of the madeira cloth and smaller vases of the carnations stood in between. Assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Lewis Flora Bewick.

Capt. and Mrs. C. W. McMillan gave an informal tea Thursday. Mrs. C. C. Hillman poured tea and Mrs. Lockett served eggnog. Music was furnished by a victrola. Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Forsyth are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. An informal dance was held in the hop room on New Year's Eve, followed by supper at the Officers' Club, where the New Year was ushered in with much merriment.

A number of post people were guests at the dinner-dance at the Army and Navy Club in Washington New Year's Eve. New Year's morning, from ten to eleven, the club held open house; this was followed at eleven by the reception of Col. W. E. Wilder for the officers and ladies of the garrison, which in turn was followed by the eggnog party given by Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Morrison. Colonel Wilder was assisted in receiving his guests by Mrs. Hugh L. Scott in the reception room, which was lovely with bowls and vases of white roses. The dining room was beautifully decorated with pink roses and carnations, loving cups and vases filled with flowers being arranged on the buffets about the room. Eggnog was served from three crystal punch bowls on as many tables and the center table, from which was served cakes, sandwiches, etc., had for its center a loving cup filled with enchantress carnations. Pink-shaded candles marked the four corners of the madeira cloth and smaller vases of the carnations stood in between. Assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Lewis Flora Bewick.

Capt. and Mrs. C. W. McMillan gave an informal tea Thursday. Mrs. C. C. Hillman poured tea and Mrs. Lockett served eggnog. Music was furnished by a victrola. Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Forsyth are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. An informal dance was held in the hop room on New Year's Eve, followed by supper at the Officers' Club, where the New Year was ushered in with much merriment.

A number of post people were guests at the dinner-dance at the Army and Navy Club in Washington New Year's Eve. New Year's morning, from ten to eleven, the club held open house; this was followed at eleven by the reception of Col. W. E. Wilder for the officers and ladies of the garrison, which in turn was followed by the eggnog party given by Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Morrison. Colonel Wilder was assisted in receiving his guests by Mrs. Hugh L. Scott in the reception room, which was lovely with bowls and vases of white roses. The dining room was beautifully decorated with pink roses and carnations, loving cups and vases filled with flowers being arranged on the buffets about the room. Eggnog was served from three crystal punch bowls on as many tables and the center table, from which was served cakes, sandwiches, etc., had for its center a loving cup filled with enchantress carnations. Pink-shaded candles marked the four corners of the madeira cloth and smaller vases of the carnations stood in between. Assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Lewis Flora Bewick.

Capt. and Mrs. C. W. McMillan gave an informal tea Thursday. Mrs. C. C. Hillman poured tea and Mrs. Lockett served eggnog. Music was furnished by a victrola. Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Forsyth are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. An informal dance was held in the hop room on New Year's Eve, followed by supper at the Officers' Club, where the New Year was ushered in with much merriment.

S. Greene, received in the beautifully decorated drawing room. In the dining room the guests were greeted by Mrs. Greene, assisted by Mesdames McClure, Ferguson, Bispham and Holbrook, and Mrs. Spaulding. Each guest was asked to leave his autograph in a guest book. Miss Dorothy Reid Bisbee, of Elmira, N.Y., Miss Jean D. Marshall, of St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. Clarke Salmon and Mr. Channing Polson, of Kansas City, Mo., were Christmas guests of Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson, who on Christmas night entertained at a buffet supper for thirty-six guests. Col. G. H. G. Gale, U.S.A., retired, is the guest for the winter of his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson. Miss Alfred Scales gave a charming bridge party on Saturday for Miss Cotchett, sister of Capt. and Mrs. Rodney. Prizes were won by Miss Field and Miss Mary Fuller. Miss Cotchett leaves on Thursday for her home in Wilmington, N.C.

The following officers have reported for duty in the field officers' class at the Service Schools: Cols. C. M. Truitt, 22d Inf. C. H. Grierson, Cav., *G. F. Landers, C.A.C., Majors J. J. Morrow, C.E., *F. L. Winn, A.G., E. A. Lewis, 6th Inf. W. C. Bennett, 16th Inf., Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., *B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., John Howard, 22d Inf., C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav., F. W. Kobbé, 18th Inf., E. D. Anderson, 6th Cav., *G. P. White, 9th Cav., W. T. Johnston, 15th Cav., M. B. Stokes, 10th Inf., Majors W. A. Taylor, 2d Inf., N.Y.N.G., and F. G. Chandler, 10th Inf., N.Y.N.G. The officers whose names are marked with an asterisk are accompanied by their families.

Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge entertained with a theater party on Saturday for the Misses Burnham. Other guests were Miss Georgia Fuller, Betty Mitchell, Stanley and Willard Holbrook, J. K. and W. B. Miller, Richard Ovenshine. A delicious supper followed at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Eltinge, where the young people danced until a late hour. Captain Rodney has returned from Hot Springs. Col. George K. Hunter stopped for a short visit here en route to Hot Springs. Captain Tyner, who has been in the post hospital suffering from a fractured leg, is recovering rapidly. Major Clyde S. Ford, who has been visiting his mother in St. Louis, has returned to the post. R. M. Johnston, professor of modern history at Harvard University, was a visitor at the Service schools over the new year and gave a most interesting talk on the importance of the study of military history. Professor Johnston has written extensively on Napoleon and his recent first book on our Civil War—"Bull Run"—has received wide notice and commendation. He has for three years been chairman of the Committee on Military History of the American Historical Association.

Miss Josephine O'Keefe, of Leavenworth, sister of Chaplain O'Keefe, U.S.A., entertained seventy-five friends recently at an auction bridge party at her home. A beautiful compliment for Mrs. Frank A. Barton and Mrs. R. E. Smyser was the attractive bridge luncheon given by Mrs. H. S. Kerrie last week. The opening social function of the holiday season of last week by the younger set was the delightful dancing party given Wednesday by the G.O.R.'s, the young college men of the garrison, at the new officers' mess.

A beautiful function on Christmas was the supper given by Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman. Forty-two guests were seated at two square tables lavishly decorated with holly and poinsettias. Original verses were written for each guest and all attended the Christmas hop at Pope Hall that evening. Mrs. George Tyner gave a tea last week at the officers' new mess in compliment to Mrs. K. P. Bristol, of Chicago. Mrs. W. S. Grant, assisted by the Misses Virginia Boyd, Grace Commissary, Nellie Cotchett, Jessie Jolly, Georgia Fuller and Martha Kean, served punch. Tea was poured by Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller and Mrs. A. C. Ducat. Mrs. Tyner was further assisted by Mesdames Kumpf, J. Wade, Bispham Lyle, Spaulding, L. C. Crawford, Davids, Gregory and Mann. Very entertaining and attractive was the live party given by Mrs. E. E. Haskell last week for the Misses Burnham. The garrison, at the Orpheum, going back to Mrs. Haskell's for supper.

Captains Roberts, Turner, Ovenshine, Hannah, of the 7th Infantry, were here from Galveston spending the holidays with their families. Lieut. and Mrs. McEntee have left for Galveston. Mrs. C. Jones has joined her husband, Lieutenant Jones, 7th Inf., at Galveston. Lieut. and Mrs. Madison and children have left for Galveston. Helen and Frances Burnham, daughters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. P. Burnham, Porto Rico Regt., divided their Christmas vacation with Mrs. Haskell and Mrs. Tupes. Mrs. A. C. Ducat, who had been visiting her daughters, Mesdames McEntee and Brewster, left for her home in Washington, D.C.

Captains Roberts, Turner, Ovenshine, Hannah, of the 7th Infantry, were here from Galveston spending the holidays with their families. Lieut. and Mrs. McEntee have left for Galveston. Mrs. C. Jones has joined her husband, Lieutenant Jones, 7th Inf., at Galveston. Lieut. and Mrs. Madison and children have left for Galveston. Helen and Frances Burnham, daughters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. P. Burnham, Porto Rico Regt., divided their Christmas vacation

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

The Army Appropriation bill will be found on page 585. Notes of prospective Army legislation and of the Naval Appropriation bill appear on page 598.

The Senate on Jan. 6 passed H.R. 20241, the Urgent Deficiency bill, appropriating "For transportation of the Army and its supplies, including the same objects specified under this head in the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1914, \$554,371.24." This item is to cover additional expense occasioned by operations of the Army in connection with the Mexican imbroglio. The Senate added to the bill before passage the following: "Panama Canal: The balances of the appropriations heretofore made under the headings 'Fortifications, Panama Canal,' are hereby consolidated so as to constitute one fund in the Treasury, to be disbursed and accounted for under the appropriation title of 'Panama fortifications,' for the objects specified in the several appropriation acts and in accordance with such allotments as may be authorized by the Secretary of War."

In the Senate on Jan. 4 the following bills, after unsuccessful efforts to force a vote, were stricken from the Calendar for Unanimous Consent: S. 3000, relief of Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, commodore on retired list, U.S.N., and S. 392, for a Civil War Volunteer Officers' Retired List.

Mr. Tillman on Jan. 5 submitted an amendment providing that hereafter officers of the Navy and Marine Corps appointed student Navy air pilots while lawfully detailed for duty involving actual flying in air craft shall receive the pay of their rank and service plus thirty-five per cent. thereon, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

The House Naval Committee, considering the Naval Appropriation bill on Jan. 6, voted \$1,000,000 for the development of aeronautics. A provision was adopted giving officers and enlisted men taken into the aviation service an increase of thirty-five per cent. in pay and the allowance of their rank while under instruction and training, and an increase of fifty per cent. after qualifying.

In the House on Jan. 4 S. 2337, to create the Coast Guard by combining the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue Cutter Service, was stricken from the Unanimous Consent Calendar after Mr. Mann had objected to its consideration. A like fate befel S. 1281, for retirement of certain officers of the Philippine Scouts.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury submits an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for "Expenses of Revenue Cutter Service, 1914," and requests that Congress be asked to provide \$7,398.58 to remedy the same. This deficiency arises by reason of the fact that the Comptroller of the Treasury, in a decision rendered on the 22d instant, affirmed the action of the Auditor for the Treasury Department in disallowing credit to S. R. Jacobs, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, from the appropriation "Expenses of Revenue Cutter Service, 1915," for payment for rations, ship chandlery and supplies and outfit, aggregating \$9,989.46, and allowed payment therefor from the appropriation "Expenses of Revenue Cutter Service, 1914." These supplies, which were all required for the use of cutters directed by the President to cruise in the north Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea "for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the convention between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia, proclaimed Dec. 14, 1911, and the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, for the protection of the fur seal and sea otter," were of necessity purchased and delivered to the several ships during April, May and June prior to their departure from the Pacific coast. As the supplies were required for daily consumption and use during the period July-December, 1914, and were so used, it was thought proper to charge and to settle for same from the appropriation "Expenses of Revenue Cutter Service, 1915," regardless of the fact that they were of necessity purchased and delivered on board during the months of April, May and June, 1914.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 218, Mr. Works.—To provide for the detail of an officer of the Army for duty with the Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

S. Res. 511, Mr. Walsh.—Resolved, That the President is respectfully requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to cause to be transmitted to the Senate copies of all communications transmitted to or received from representatives of foreign governments touching the seizure or detention by any belligerent nation of shipments of copper from the ports of the United States consigned to neutral countries of Europe; copies of any communications so transmitted or received touching the proclamation of certain of the belligerents declaring copper to be either conditional or absolute contraband; copies of any such communications touching the declaration made in proclamations of certain of the belligerents to the effect that articles, scheduled by them as conditional contraband, shall be liable to capture on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned to order, and the further declaration that such goods shall be subject to confiscation, unless the owners prove an innocent destination; and copies of any communications touching the following recital of the so-called Declaration of London Order in Council, No. 2, 1914, to wit: "2. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state that the enemy government is drawing supplies for its armed forces from or through a neutral country, he may direct that in respect of ships bound for a port in that country, Article 35 of the said declaration shall not apply. Such direction shall be notified in the London Gazette, and shall operate until the same is withdrawn. So long as such direction is in force a vessel which is carrying conditional contraband to a port in that country shall not be immune from capture."

S. 7132, Mr. Swanson.—That the act entitled, "An act to repeal Section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," be amended by adding after the word "Army" the words "Navy and Marine Corps."

FORBIDDING EXPORTATION OF ARMS.

H.J. Res. 395, Mr. Towner.—That whenever war exists between two or more nations with which at the time the United States is at peace, or whenever conditions of domestic insurrection amounting to a revolution exist within the territory of any nation with which the United States is at peace, or whenever any colony, dependency or possession of any nation with which the United States is at peace shall revolt and shall support such action by arms the President of the United States is hereby authorized in his discretion and with such limitations and exceptions as shall seem to him expedient, to prohibit any or all exportations of arms, ammunition or munitions of war from any place within the United States or any territory or possession of the United States to such nations engaged in war, or to a faction, party or command engaged in a domestic revolution, or to a nation engaged in the suppression by arms of a revolution, or to a colony, dependency or possession of any nation engaged in an insurrection, rebellion or armed revolt, or to a nation engaged in the suppression by arms of such insurrection, rebellion or armed revolt.

Upon proclamation by the President thereof it shall be unlawful to export, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, any arms, ammunition or munitions of war specified in said proclamation from any place within the United States or any territory or possession of the United States to any country or to any colony, dependency or possession of such country specified in the proclamation until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

Sec. 2. That any shipment made in violation of the terms of this resolution and of a proclamation of the President issued under its authority shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by fine not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

Sec. 3. That the joint resolution of April 22, 1898, and the joint resolution of March 14, 1912, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that all other acts, resolutions or parts of such acts or resolutions inconsistent with the provisions of this joint resolution are hereby repealed.

H.J. Res. 396, Mr. Curry.—That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to invite all nations to send accredited delegates to an international convention to frame a constitution for submission to the nations for ratification, said constitution among other things to provide for an international legislature to enact laws for the government of the intercourse between nations; to provide for an international court to adjudicate the differences between nations; to provide for the disarmament of all nations; to provide for an international army and navy to be used as international police and when so ordered to enforce the decrees of the international court; to provide that each nation shall be protected in its right to retain and maintain its own form of government and to exercise exclusive authority over its internal affairs; and to provide further that each nation shall only be permitted to maintain an army and navy sufficiently large to police its own territory.

H. Res. 698, Mr. Gardner.—Resolved, That the Secretary of War is directed, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the House of Representatives the following information:

First. Is there any gun mounted in the fortifications of the United States proper larger than twelve inches in diameter? If so, where?

Second. Is the range of those 12-inch guns as at present mounted more than 13,000 yards?

Third. Are the British dreadnaughts of the Queen Elizabeth type being equipped with 15-inch 45-caliber guns?

Fourth. Is the range of those 15-inch guns 21,000 yards; and is it not true that that range exceed by over four miles the range of the best guns mounted in the defense of the United States proper, either on the Atlantic or Pacific coast, not including the Panama Canal?

H.R. 20420, Mr. Austin.—Prohibiting bands or members thereof of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps from receiving remuneration for furnishing music outside the limits of military posts and barracks.

INCREASE COAST ARTILLERY.

H.R. 20497, Mr. Gardner.—That the number of officers authorized for the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army shall be increased by the addition of 12 colonels, 12 lieutenant colonels, 40 majors, 174 captains, 187 first lieutenants and 187 second lieutenants.

Sec. 2. That all vacancies created or caused by this act which can be filled by promotion of officers now in the Coast Artillery Corps shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, subject to examination as now prescribed by law: Provided, That one-fifth of the vacancies in each grade shall be filled in each fiscal year until the total number of vacancies in each grade is filled. Of the vacancies created or caused by this act which cannot be filled by promotion of officers now in the Coast Artillery Corps, one-fifth shall be filled in each fiscal year until the total number of officers herein provided for shall have been attained. The vacancies remaining in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by appointment in the following order: First, of graduates of the U.S. Military Academy; second, of enlisted men whose fitness for advancement shall have been determined by competitive examination; third, of honor graduates of institutions of learning which have been designated by the War Department as "distinguished institutions"; fourth, of graduates of institutions of learning having an Army officer detailed thereto as professor of military science and tactics; fifth, of candidates from civil life; and all such appointments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of existing law not in conflict with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. That the authorized enlisted strength of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army shall be increased by the addition of 10 sergeants major, senior grade; 16 master electricians; 90 engineers; 66 electrician sergeants, first class; 66 electrician sergeants, second class; 21 sergeants major, junior grade; 154 firemen; 93 radio sergeants with the rank, pay and allowances of firemen, Coast Artillery Corps; 100 first sergeants; 100 quartermaster sergeants; 800 sergeants; 1,200 corporals; 200 mechanics; 200 cooks; 200 musicians; 7,672 privates; and 4 bands, Coast Artillery Corps, organized as now authorized by law: Provided, That the total enlisted strength of the Coast Artillery Corps shall not exceed 30,309, exclusive of the enlisted strength of the bands.

Sec. 4. That the number of rated men now authorized for the Coast Artillery Corps shall be increased by 24 casemate electricians; 100 observers, first class; 100 plotters; 24 chief planters; 24 chief loaders; 100 observers, second class; 228 gun commanders, and 228 gun pointers: Provided, That no enlisted man shall receive under this section more than one addition to his pay.

ARMY AT MAXIMUM STRENGTH; ADD 1,000 OFFICERS.

H.R. 20528, Mr. Gardner.—That the provisions contained in Section 36, Act of Feb. 2, 1901, limiting the total enlisted force of the line of the Army to 100,000 are hereby repealed, and the President is authorized to maintain all organizations of the Army at their prescribed statutory maximum strength at all times.

Sec. 2. That the number of officers of the line of the Army is hereby increased by the addition of 24 colonels, 46 lieutenant colonels, 109 majors, 496 captains, 293 first lieutenants and 32 second lieutenants, and the said officers of the respective grades mentioned shall be apportioned among the Corps of Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps and Infantry as nearly as may be according to the authorized command strength of existing tactical organizations in said branches of the Army: Provided, That, for the purpose of this apportionment, four companies of Engineers or Coast Artillery troops shall be considered a battalion, with the quota of field and staff officers authorized for a battalion of Infantry, and twelve companies a regiment, with the quota of field and staff officers authorized for a regiment of Infantry.

Sec. 3. That vacancies in the grade of field officer, captain and first lieutenant created by this act in the Corps of Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps and Infantry shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in each branch, respectively. Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant occasioned by promotions shall be filled by appointments in the following order: First, of members of the next graduating class at the U.S. Military Academy; second, of enlisted men whose fitness for advancement has been determined by competitive examination; third, of honor graduates of institutions of learning which have been designated by the War Department as "distinguished institutions"; fourth, of graduates of institutions of learning having an Army officer detailed thereto as professor of military science and tactics; fifth, of candidates from civil life. All appointments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of existing law not inconsistent with this act.

H.R. 20559, Mr. Witherspoon.—That Sec. 9 of the personnel Act of March 3, 1899, entitled "An Act to recognize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to restore to the active list of the Navy all officers who may have been transferred from the active to the retired list of the Navy under the provisions of Sec. 9 of said personnel Act and from the active to the retired list of the Navy by the action of any board: Provided, That the action of said board has been examined by the Naval Committee of the House or of the Senate and either or both of said committees have reported favorably to the House or Senate a bill to restore such officer to the active list of the Service: Provided further, That such officer shall be restored to the place on the

active list which he would have held if he had not been retired and shall be carried as an extra number, or to the place on the active list to which he would have been promoted if he had not been retired after standing a satisfactory medical and professional examination for promotion.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Navy is also authorized to restore to the active list of the Navy all other officers who may have been retired under the said Sec. 9 whom he may consider physically and professionally qualified to discharge the duties of the rank held by such officer at the time of his retirement: Provided, That such officer shall successfully pass the usual medical and professional examination for such rank.

H.R. 20641, Mr. Hobson.—To establish a chief of naval operations.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1915.

The skies smiled kindly on the holiday week and the days have been clear and bright. Mrs. Keefer, here for a short visit, received at the New Year's hop with Cadet Prichard. The formal affair of the week was, of course, the New Year's reception on the evening of Jan. 1, when Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained the officers and ladies of the post and their guests at Cullum Hall. Several guests from Highland Falls, Garrison and other places were also present; the party was brilliant and the decorations of Cullum Hall particularly attractive. The guests danced until midnight, supper being served in the balcony, which had been transformed into a bower of green and Christmas red. Small tables were dainty with center-pieces of red carnations and smilax and red-shaded candles; red Chinese lanterns covered the electric lights.

The cadets and the young ladies of the post have been enjoying the informal afternoon dances which have been held several times this week at Cullum Hall. Bob sledding and skating have also proved popular amusements during the holidays. The light snow several days ago spoiled the skating on Lusk Reservoir, but the cadets have built two large rinks on the plain, which are in fine condition. Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger asked some guests on Wednesday afternoon to meet informally to see little Katharine Traub dance in the lower hop room at Cullum. This little girl, assisted by her sister, Elizabeth, was most charming in a number of graceful dances of her own invention and gave much pleasure to the audience. Afterward Mrs. G. W. Goethals served punch, Mrs. Gordon coffee and Mrs. Wilcox tea.

Gen. and Mrs. Rodney Smith spent New Year's and the weekend with their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney H. Smith. They left for Washington on Tuesday. Miss Sallie Mercer, of Detroit, daughter of the late Professor Mercer, was the guest of Miss Newlands for over Sunday. Col. Morton F. Smith and his mother, Mrs. Smith, entertained on New Year's with an informal noon reception and eggnog party for a number of guests; among those were Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Col. and Mrs. Meriwether Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, the officers in the Department of Tactics, ladies and guests.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart and Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb gave a charming tea dance on Saturday at Cullum Hall for the officers and ladies of the post and a number of visitors who have been spending the holidays here. The lower hop room was beautifully decorated with red-shaded lights and greenery and the orchestra was screened from view by large flags draped across the corners of the hall. An entirely new idea was used in the serving of refreshments, for the outer veranda was made into a pretty retreat by enclosing it with canvas and a liberal use of palms and potted plants. Here were two beautifully appointed tables, where Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Gray poured coffee and Mrs. Meriwether Walker served tea, assisted by the Misses Elsie Stuart, Dorothy Walker, Therese Hall and Rosalie Stearns. At the foot of the stairs in the long hall another table had been prettily arranged, where Mrs. R. C. Robinson served punch.

On Saturday evening an unusually good moving-picture entertainment was given at Cullum Hall, tendered by the Vitagraph Company through Col. Jasper Brady. The hall was crowded with an audience who were thoroughly appreciative.

Mrs. Lockwood gave a luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Carey, Walker, Coleman, Carter, Whitman and Shaw. Mrs. Traub and her daughters, Margaret, Katharine and Elizabeth, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger last week. Mrs. Wallace, daughter of General Gibson, retired, and Miss Pace, of Washington, were the guests of Lieutenant Hayes for the New Year's hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson had dinner before the New Year's hop for Miss Williams, of Cornwall, Miss Rosalie Stearns, Mr. Hills and Cadet Slaughter.

Major Wilcox's guests for over New Year's were Mrs. Conner, Miss Campbell and Miss Bidwell. Before the reception on Friday evening Major Wilcox had dinner for his guests and for Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Captain Lindsey and Lieutenant Hall. Miss Eleanor Vidmer left on Wednesday for Mobile, where she will join her parents. Lieutenant Godfrey has had his brother-in-law, Mr. Ryder, visiting him for several days recently. Mrs. Shaw gave a beautifully appointed supper before the New Year's Eve hop for her daughter, Miss Margaret Shaw, and a number of young ladies and cadets.

Lieut. C. C. Griffith was the weekend guest of Col. and Mrs. Townsley. Miss Miriam Andrews, of Washington, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Timberlake during the holiday week. Lieut. and Mrs. North gave a dinner on New Year's Eve for Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns, Miss Fiebeger and Lieutenant Godfrey. Mrs. Thurston Hughes, who spent Christmas with her sister, Mrs. Sackett, in Washington, will not return to West Point until she recovers from an operation performed recently. Lieutenant Hughes secured a week's extension of leave, so that he will not be here until the end of this week.

Mrs. Keefer, wife of Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., was the guest of Mrs. Smith and Colonel Smith for the New Year's hop. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Osborne, of New York, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne for New Year's. Miss Williams, of Cornwall, Miss Margaret Fulton, of San Francisco, and Miss Bess Tuck, of New York, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Glade over the New Year. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Glade had dinner for Miss Tuck, Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl, Lieutenant Kalloch and Mr. Huntington Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. Keppler and daughter, Elizabeth, of New York, spent the holidays with Mrs. Keppler's brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl. Mrs. Charles Tracy gave a supper party Wednesday at her home, Stonyhurst, Highland Falls, in honor of Mr. Curtis, here to lecture on the head-hunters of the Philippines. Among Mrs. Tracy's guests were Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Miss Farman and Lieutenant Farman.

Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mrs. Carter, is the guest of her daughter. The Friday Afternoon Club met with Mrs. Henderson on Thursday last week and the hostess had an extra table for Mesdames Bell, Gallagher, Wilson and Miner. The prize was won by Mrs. Gallagher. Miss Anna Warner is convalescing from an attack of pneumonia and is at present in Highland Falls, having taken a house there for the winter. Mrs. Ora Hunt and daughters, Virginia and Margaret, have arrived at the post to join Captain Hunt, and are now getting settled in their new quarters, No. 58.

The Rev. Mr. Pierce and Mrs. Pierce, of Philadelphia, were guests of their daughter, Mrs. DeWitt Jones, for the past week. Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb's guests at dinner on Monday were Mrs. Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson. After the orchestral concert on Sunday afternoon Miss Farman had tea for Mrs. Tracy, Miss Anne Tracy, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissie, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Lieutenant Farman. Lieut. and Mrs. Thummel had as their guest during the holidays Mrs. Thummel's mother, Mrs. Dudley, who has now gone to Fort Riley to join her son, Lieutenant Finch.

Miss Mary de Raimes, of Elizabeth, N.J., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Butler and Miss Muecke for the New Year's hop. Miss Winifred Woodman, of Brooklyn, was the weekend guest of her cousin, Mrs. O'Hara. Mr. Jervay, of New York, and Mrs. Gray, of Garrison, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for over Sunday. Miss Katharine Jones, of Saugerties, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Gordon, for the past week. Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer entertained the Wednesday Evening Card Club last week; the Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Robinson; the Monday Evening Club met with Col. and Mrs. Townsley.

Chaplain Silver started on Monday on a twenty days' leave. In his absence the Rev. Mr. Travers, former chaplain at West Point, will act in his place. The funeral of Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall was held on Friday. Members of the Academic Board

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

acted as pall-bearers and the Corps of Cadets escorted the funeral caisson. The funeral services were held in the Old Chapel in the cemetery. Two sons of the late General Hall were among the members of the family here.

The cadet basketball team met the first defeat of the season on Saturday when the University of Pennsylvania team won by a score of 23-17.

Among recent visitors at the post were Col. J. B. Bellinger, Governors Island; Major A. J. Bowley, F.A., Peking; Capt. Alvin S. Perkins, Cav., St. Paul, Minn.; Lieut. C. L. Hall, C.E., Washington; Lieut. O. O. Ellis, Inf., and Lieut. B. A. Dixon, Inf., New York.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 7, 1915.

The Naval Academy Register for 1914-1915 has been issued. It contains a historical sketch of the Academy, list of superintendents, Board of Visitors, Academic Calendar, lists of officers, practice cruise, classes of midshipmen, appointments to be ensigns, deaths, dismissals, resignations, merit roll, regulations for admission, courses of instruction, prizes, etc. The summary of midshipmen shows that there are in the First Class 185, in the Second 204, in the Third 244, and in the Fourth 283. The honor man of the First Class is R. R. Adams, of Utah; of the Second, N. M. Mullino, of Indiana, and of the Third, H. E. Haberle, of California. The Fourth Class has not yet had an examination to determine standing.

Col. Eli K. Cole, U.S.M.C., has arrived to assume control of the Field Artillery School of the Marine Corps here. Old colonial "Acton," an ante-Revolutionary residence of lordly proportions, has been rented by a club of eight marine officers, "each with a horse." There are about ten acres attached to the buildings, which include stables and other improvements. Lieut. W. G. Emory, U.S.M.C., and family have arrived in Annapolis.

The usual dramatic touch to the New Year's Eve hop was observed as the hour of midnight approached. Lights were lowered and a lady, selected by the midshipmen, but whose name is kept secret until the event, rang eight bells to welcome the new year. Miss Ann Bryan, of Washington, struck the bell hanging above the dais on which she stood. Reveille was given and lights were turned on. The hop was held in the gymnasium. Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, wife of the Commandant of Midshipmen, was assisted in receiving by Mdsn. R. O. Glover, of the First Class.

A change has been made in the date of the annual ball masqué; it will be held on Feb. 5, instead of Feb. 19.

The midshipmen, finding a blank on Saturday night in their schedule of amusements, improvised a concert for the occasion. The show was called "New Year's Nickel Novelty," presenting "Terrible Tony, the Merciless, Meanest Man Ever Made," and other kindred extravaganzas.

At the presentation of Miss Julia Williamson Hall on Saturday evening among those present were Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, Paymr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, Jr., and Ensign A. P. H. Tawsey. Commodore W. H. Beehler, U.S.N., addressed the regiment of midshipmen on Sunday night at the Christian Association meeting on the subject of a closer union between the Academy classes of midshipmen. Chaplain Cassard opened the meeting with the usual devotional services. Superintendent Fullam was present. The Commodore received an ovation when he arose to speak. Capt. and Mrs. Paul D. Bunker, U.S.A., and children, who have been visiting the parents of Mrs. Bunker, Commodore and Mrs. Beehler, left Tuesday for Fort Hancock, N.J.

Miss Agnes Howard Kemp has returned to Baltimore after a visit here to Surg. and Mrs. John H. Iden, Miss Nancy Walton, sister of Asst. Surg. Duncan Walton, U.S.N., on duty at the Academy, is a patient at the Maryland University Hospital in Baltimore, but is expected to return home in a few days. Mrs. John Floyd Wagaman, of Wild Rose Lodge, near Annapolis, gave a "babby party" on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Commodore Edward Lloyd, U.S.N. The guests were all dressed as little children. Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider, U.S.N., has joined his wife at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Middleton Munroe. Mrs. Schamyl Cochran, wife of Lieutenant Cochran, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. P. J. Miller. Mrs. Bartlett, widow of Rear Admiral Charles W. Bartlett, U.S.N., is the guest of Mrs. Arthur Newton Brown. Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Riebe, U.S.N., were here this week.

Master Woodward Phelps, son of Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., gave a dance and supper Tuesday on the U.S.S. *Reina Mercedes* for thirty young folks, sons and daughters of officers at the Naval Academy and a few outside friends, including Master Brice Goldsborough, the son of Governor and Mrs. Goldsborough. The upper deck was cleared for dancing and the ship was handsomely decorated with flags, pennants and garlands. Music was furnished by Professor Torovsky's orchestra. Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam, is the guest of Miss Nona McAdoo at the home of the latter's father, Secretary McAdoo, in Washington. Mrs. Thom Williamson, Mrs. Carvel Hall, Miss Agnes Wirt Hall and Miss Julia Williamson Hall entertained on Jan. 2, at which time the engagement of Miss Hall to Ensign Alfred P. H. Tawsey, U.S.N., was announced. Ensign and Mrs. Charles Gladden spent a few days last week with Mrs. Gladden's sisters, Mrs. Charles Munroe and Miss Girault. Mrs. E. S. McCloy, wife of Ensign McCloy, has joined her husband at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard. Mrs. Davidson, wife of P.A. Surg. A. B. Davidson, has gone to her home in Belleville, Pa., on account of illness in her family.

Mrs. Dallas Bache Wainwright, Jr., is visiting her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. W. G. Cassard. Thomas Clayton Griffin, son of Commodore and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, has returned to his studies at the Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.

The Naval Academy farm, an adjunct of the mess of the midshipmen, was very successfully managed last year. There were five thousand bushels of corn raised, thirty-five hundred bushels of potatoes and fifty tons of alfalfa. In addition about 125 hogs, averaging nearly 250 pounds each, were slaughtered. The hogs are fed with the leavings from the mess hall and kitchen. The farm is under the charge of Paymr. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N. Mr. William B. Marshall is the manager.

The Naval Academy has a volunteer oyster bed within its precincts attached to the sea wall near the bridge over College creek. Several hundred bushels of oysters of edible size have grown on this wall, but the low tides of winter will leave them above water to freeze and die.

It is understood that the dairy on the Government farm will shortly be abandoned and the stock removed to the Naval Academy dairy at Gambrell's, about twelve miles from Annapolis. The buildings are to be demolished and the material taken for improvements now in progress.

The annual inter-company competitions in indoor sports began on Monday. The final events will take place on Jan. 16. The plebe class are a hustling body of athletes. They contended well on the gridiron and now are doing even more in basketball. In games this week the Third Class won from the Second, 16 to 13, and the plebes "put it all over" the First Class in a record of 17 to 5.

The freshman basketball team of the University of Pennsylvania won from the Fourth Classmen on Wednesday by a score of 34 to 16.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 5, 1915.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett were at home formally on Monday, receiving the largest crowd of callers of the season. The Marine band added greatly to the pleasure of those who remained to dance later in the afternoon. Miss Elsie McKeown is house guest of Major Gen. and Mrs. Barnett.

Capt. Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Gulick have arrived at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Colonel Doyen, U.S.M.C., left for a visit to his home, but will return to headquarters in about ten days. One of the smartest affairs of the season was a tea-dance given for Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mason, by Mrs. Victor Kauffman at Rauscher's on Saturday afternoon. Miss Mason was becomingly gowned in a French creation of flesh-tinted chiffon and carried Cecil Bloomer roses and marguerites. The many bouquets sent the debutantes made a wonderful background for the receiving party.

The Brighton was the scene of a brilliant reception given

by Mrs. George R. Clarke, wife of Capt. G. R. Clarke, U.S.N., for Miss Louise Clarke on Monday afternoon. Mrs. John Gibbons, wife of Captain Gibbons, U.S.N., entertained at a dancing reception at the Playhouse in N street for Miss Wiley and Miss Wilson and Miss Gleaves. Miss Gleaves is the house guest of Captain Gibbons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gibbons.

The Army and Navy Club presented a brilliant scene New Year's Eve, when the dancers welcomed the New Year in with joyous steps. There were a number of large dinner parties before the dance, and many handsome gowns added to the brilliant scene. Lieut. R. C. Davis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davis had as their guests Lieut. and Mrs. Conn, Mr. and Mrs. Bride, Miss Fairbanks, Mrs. Vroom, Mrs. Martin, Mr. Dyer and Lieutenant Martin. Others giving dinners included Major M. H. Barnum, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Tomb, U.S.N., Major Patterson, U.S.A., Comdr. H. I. Cone, U.S.N., Colonel Ladd, U.S.A., Comdr. C. B. Brittain, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Zane, U.S.N., Lieut. V. M. Whiteside, U.S.A., Dr. W. A. Wells, Gen. John A. Johnston, Comdr. Chester Wells, U.S.N., Lieut. T. Whelan, Senator McCumber, Paymr. W. G. Neil, U.S.N., Col. H. P. Kingsbury, U.S.A., Gen. E. A. Godwin, U.S.A., Dr. Ryan Devereux, Major Fleming, Colonel Huse, U.S.A., Capt. George R. Clarke, U.S.N., Mr. F. B. Crosthwait, Capt. G. R. Marvel, U.S.N., Lieut. C. M. Maigne, U.S.A., Paymr. E. C. Gudger, U.S.N. The New Year party of the club was the gayest of the season, many out of town people being present. Ensign Kent P. Robottom, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robottom, who have been spending the holidays with Dr. Alexander Magruder and Mrs. Magruder, have returned to their apartment in Norfolk, Va. Ensign W. L. Clarke, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clarke, who have been spending the holidays with relatives, have returned to their home in Newport.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NOTES.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Nov. 26, 1914.

Col. Willis May gave a dinner Nov. 11 in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith and Lieut. and Mrs. White and for Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant, Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee, Mrs. Sivley and Lieut. and Mrs. Field. Lieutenants Meredith and White have been transferred to Company E and left Nov. 12, with their families, for Corregidor, where they will remain until Company E goes to Baguio for station.

Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Field Nov. 10 and luncheon guests of Colonel May Nov. 11. Lieut. and Mrs. White were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant Nov. 11. Colonel May motored to Manila for the week-end, having as his guests Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee. Captain Black has a new "side car" and his friends enjoy it thoroughly when he takes them hunting.

Capt. and Mrs. Girard Sturtevant gave two delightful dinners recently. The first was on Nov. 14 for Major and Mrs. Grubbs, Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Sivley, Captain Leonard; their guests Nov. 21 were Capt. and Mrs. Elmer W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee, Lieut. and Mrs. Crea, Mrs. Faulkner, Miss Townsend and Colonel May. Mrs. W. S. Faulkner, from Fort William McKinley, spent several days with Mrs. Crea and Lieutenant Crea this past week. Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee Nov. 22, and later took in a "movie" and a moonlight ride.

Mrs. Henry Richardson spent last week at Fort McKinley, the guest of Mrs. D. S. Wilson and Lieutenant Wilson, of the 13th Infantry. Mrs. Wilson gave a morning bridge party for Mrs. Richardson and Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt had a dinner in her honor. Mrs. Scovel and Mrs. Deyton were passengers on the transport Sherman sailing for the States Nov. 15. Lieut. and Mrs. Field gave a dinner for Dental Surg. and Mrs. Deyton and Mrs. Scovel before their departure, and they were also dinner guests of Captains Leonard and Parrott and Lieutenants Burt and Miller at Lieutenant Burt's quarters.

Lieut. Albert S. Kugle was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hester prior to his departure for the Southern Island trip on the transport *Liscum* Nov. 16. The social evenings that are held at the Officers' Club every Tuesday for the benefit of the Army Relief are proving a delightful feature, as well as a great success, under the able management of Mrs. Penrose and Mrs. Sturtevant. The refreshments are provided by the ladies in the garrison in rotation. A regular program is provided for the first part of the evening, and later one may choose between dancing, cards and a good chat under the lanterns on the big veranda. On Nov. 17 everybody represented the title of some book and entered into the game with great spirit. Impromptu charades, many local nouns being used, caused great merriment at the frolic Nov. 24.

Lieut. and Mrs. Field, Mrs. Sivley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester, Mrs. Richardson, Captain Leonard and Lieutenant Miller were dinner guests of Captain Parrott this week. Dr. Yemans made a visit to Manila recently. This garrison is sympathizing deeply with Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Black in the death of Captain Black's father, Col. G. W. Z. Black. This sad announcement came by cable from Washington. Col. and Mrs. Penrose and Miss Townsend left Nov. 25 for a two weeks' stay in Manila.

THE PRESIDIO AND NEARBY POSTS.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1915.

Major and Mrs. Henry H. Whitney had dinner Friday at their home at Fort Scott in honor of Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser. Poinsettias and candelabra shaded in red combined toward an artistic effect. At each place was a miniature Christmas tree. Those there were Capt. and Mesdames Louis S. Chappellear, John T. Geary, William A. Covington, Edwin C. Long and Lewis Turtle, Lieuts. and Mesdames Halsey Dungwoody and Oscar A. Russell, Mrs. Charles S. Hamilton and Capt. Henry M. Merriam. The same evening Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees entertained at dinner for Messrs. and Mesdames William Waldron, William Simson, Gustave Boyer and J. L. Knowlton. Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chappellear entertained last Tuesday at Fort Miley in honor of Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser, who sail Jan. 5 for their new station in Honolulu. The table centerpiece cleverly represented an Army transport on its way to the Island of Oahu. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Lawrence C. Brown, Messrs. and Mesdames Gaillard Stoney, Mrs. K. L. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Tilton and Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long gave an enjoyable dinner-dance last Thursday evening at their home at Fort Scott. Mrs. Long's sister, Miss Marjorie Shepard, assisted in receiving. The table decoration was Santa Claus, carrying his heavily laden pack over a field of snow. Much merriment was caused over the unloading of the pack, when each guest was presented with a souvenir, the gifts having been selected with due regard for individual hobbies and pastimes. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tobin, Misses Virginia Tobin and Esther Foote and Lieuts. D. S. Lenzner, Burlingame and Reginald B. Crockett.

A Christmas Eve party was given for the bluejackets at Yerba Buena. Fully 1,000 took part in the affair. Mrs. Wallace Bertholf, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bertholf, U.S.N., leading the grand march. Gifts were provided for all the guests, the distribution being made from five huge trees in the Assembly Hall. Dancing was enjoyed for several hours. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bertholf entertained at dinner before the dance for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Louis V. Porterfield, Mrs. Ursula Stone Shearer, Donald MacDonald, of Tacoma, and Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, Rear Admiral William H. Whiting, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Whiting and Miss Marie Whiting entertained several friends at their Berkeley home at a Christmas dinner.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, who arrived this week from Honolulu and have taken the place in affairs of the exposition occupied by Major and Mrs. Sidney A. Cloman, are occupying an apartment on Jackson street. Mrs. Isaac Erwin, wife of Captain Erwin, 30th Inf., is the guest of Mrs. Sue Merriman, at the Presidio. Mrs. Erwin is to leave Jan. 4 to visit her father, Gen. Samuel R. Whitall, retired, at his beautiful home in Grosse Isle, Mich. Friday evening Mrs. Sue Merriman entertained at dinner at the Officers' Mess in honor of Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. H. V. Evans. Miss Constance Ayer, daughter of Lieut. Col. W. E. Ayer, U.S.A., is the guest of Miss Katherine Shanks, at her home on Clay street, over the holidays. Col. and Mrs. D. C. Shanks and their daughter are entertaining at informal affairs in honor of their visitor. Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., gave an "eggnog party"

Christmas afternoon at their home at the Presidio for Captains and Mesdames Stephen O. Fugua, Milton A. Elliott, Major and Mrs. William C. Bennett, Mesdames George S. Gillis, Sue Merriman, Isaac Erwin, Lillian Baxter and Martin L. Crimmins. A delightful Christmas party was given Friday afternoon by Mrs. Cecil Marrack in honor of her brother, Lea Febiger, Jr., and her three children, Misses Harriet, Elizabeth and Cecil Marrack. Col. and Mrs. Lea Febiger's home on Washington street was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Santa Claus made his appearance shortly after three o'clock and presented the children with gifts. Among the young folk present were Misses Elizabeth Merriman, Jane Cook, Constance Rammachio, Yerba Short, Patty Merriman, Mary Day Short, Irene Kugeler and C. Kugeler and Masters Ward Dabney, Donald Burleson, John Morris, Jr., and Henry Kugeler, Jr.

Red roses and maiden-hair fern decorated a table at one of the downtown restaurants Tuesday afternoon, when a group of the Army set entertained at a surprise luncheon in honor of Mrs. John P. Wisser, wife of Brigadier General Wisser, who leaves next week for Honolulu. Seated about the table were Mesdames John P. Wisser, Frederick Funston, William F. Lewis, George S. Guyer, Thomas H. Rees, Alfred Hunter, Lewis Turtle, William H. Tobin, Lillian Baxter, William Brooke, Peter E. Marquart, Harry E. Mitchell and Alfred A. Hickox. Mrs. John P. Wisser left Thursday for Santa Barbara, to visit for several days. She will return to San Francisco in time to sail on next week's transport for Honolulu.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Dec. 29, 1914.

A shadow has been cast over the life of the post the last three weeks by the sickness and death of both Col. Walter L. Finley and Lieut. G. McO. Chase. Colonel Finley died Dec. 13 at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., after a long illness, and the sympathy of the entire regiment is with his family. Lieutenant Chase passed away Wednesday, Dec. 23, at Letterman General Hospital, after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Chase and her mother, Mrs. Brackett, were with him. The funeral was held Dec. 26 at the Presidio of San Francisco. Later on the remains will be taken to West Point for final interment. Mrs. Moseley, Captain Pattison, Lieutenants Brown and Kent, went to the Presidio for the funeral.

Colonel Hunter, being detailed to the Inspector General's Department, was with his wife entertained before their departure by a dance at the Post Club Saturday evening. The officers and ladies bid them a regretful farewell and hope that they will like their new detail. Before the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Brown were hosts in their honor and also for Mrs. Littlebrant and Captain Pattison. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown gave a Sunday supper to Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Captain Thomas and Captain Gleaves, who was here for a few days packing his household goods. Mrs. Thomas and two children are away visiting Mrs. Thomas' mother for a month or so.

Col. and Mrs. Hunter left Monday, and after staying one night at Del Monte started on their journey. Mrs. Craig left Wednesday morning for Berkeley, where she will visit her mother and father for a few months. Captain McNally gave a dinner at the club for Capt. and Mrs. Sweeney, Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan, Dr. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe, Misses Marian and Laura Littlebrant, Hendri, Sweeney, Clark, Lieutenants Brown, Rhinehardt, Sliney, Ostroski, Smith and Mr. Sweeney.

Christmas Day was very quiet and family dinners were the order. Mrs. Wainwright entertained her mother, Mrs. Holley, and Captain Craig for dinner at noon. Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan were hosts for dinner that evening for Col. and Mrs. Gardner and Captains Craig and Thomas. Col. and Mrs. Gardner are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan, for the holidays. Lieutenant Enos returned home from Calexico for Christmas. Other guests of the post for the holidays are Captain Sweeney's son, Claud, and daughter, Frances. Miss Dorothy Hiller is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hopwood. Mrs. Robottom has her mother with her.

The Christmas tree was a great success this year. More than eighty children were gladdened by a present and a stocking of candy each from Santa Claus. Mrs. Enos and Mrs. Moseley are to be congratulated for the way it was all handled.

Mrs. Wainwright gave a very pretty dinner Dec. 28 to Major and Mrs. Nance, Edith Nance and Mrs. Holley. Before the ladies' night Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Kent were hosts for a very pretty informal dinner to Mesdames Purington and Moseley and Capt. and Miss Pattison. Afterward the party adjourned to the hop. Miss Pattison gave a ten at the "Gift Shop" in honor of Miss Frances Sweeney and Miss Dorothy Hiller, and also for the Misses Laura and Mariah Littlebrant.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Dec. 29, 1914.

Lieutenant McCune left Dec. 4 for the East. Two new companies and a band were ordered to the post for fair year, the 160th and 30th, C.A.C., arriving Dec. 8 from Fort Stevens and on Dec. 14 the 13th band, C.A.C., arrived from Du Pont, Del.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Condon gave a series of bridges this month, entertaining the ladies of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. On the afternoon of Dec. 17 the party was held at Mrs. Condon's quarters and those who played were Mesdames McClellan, Cowan, Pendleton, Stafford, Vogdes, Hickman, Kendall, Ingle, Fishburn, Hunter, Douglas, Henking, O'Connel, Flynn, Prentice, Edmondson, Pratt, Brereton, Geiger, Page, Caven, Harbor, Condon and Davis, Misses Day and Hook. The prizes, brass candlesticks, were won by Mesdames Kendall, Vogdes, Barber, Prentice, Cowan and Stafford and Miss Day.

On Christmas Eve Captain Hunter and the ladies of the post had a tree and entertainment for the children, with a "real live" Santa Claus, whom Captain Condon very kindly portrayed. There was reciting by the children and music by the band, and Mrs. Drake sang two or three songs. Santa presented each child with a toy and candy, after which he wished "A merry Christmas to all, and to all good night."

Lieut. and Mrs. Booth arrived Dec. 26 and are getting settled. On Dec. 27 Mrs. Wallace had her little daughter christened. Mrs. Wallace's mother and father, Dr. and Mrs. Carrington, and two brothers were present; so also were Dr. and Mrs. McKay and Mr. Sellwin, of the quarantine station. Mrs. Palmer and her mother, Mrs. Rierdon, returned to the post shortly before Christmas. Mrs. Rierdon, who has been very ill, has come to make a quiet little visit of recuperation.

Col. and Mrs. Davis entertained the bachelors of the post at dinner on Christmas Day. Captain Keesling, Captain O'Neil, Lieutenants Cole and Brown were present. Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton's cousins, Miss E. Denny and Miss A. M. Spring, from Los Angeles, who have been touring the country, were their guests for Christmas. Miss Angie Holmes and Mrs. A. Caldwell were also guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton just before the holidays.

The officers and ladies gave a very pretty hop in the post exchange Dec. 28. The dance music was given by the band and the gymnasium was gay with bunting. Capt. and Mrs. Condon entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Booth at luncheon Dec. 29. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton gave a dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Booth; Miss and Mr. Kollect, of Loma Portal, were also present. After dinner the party motored to the Hotel Grant, where a pretty dance was given.

Tuesday afternoon a meeting was held at Colonel Davis' quarters of the officers and ladies of the post to form a hop committee. It was decided that a dance be given once a month. Captain Keesling, Lieutenants Brereton and Ferron were appointed a hop committee, and Mesdames Davis, Condon, Hunter, Wallace, Brereton, Booth, Page, Drake and Palmer, refreshment committee.

The first dress parade with the band and new companies



**CORRECT ENGRAVING
and FINE STATIONERY**
The making of Wedding and Social Invitations, Visiting Cards and Stamped Paper is our special work, done in our own shop. Samples and prices upon request. Write Desk A.
LYCETT, Society Stationer
300 N Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

unable to visit our New York Store send for 40-Page Catalogue of men's, women's and children's shoes. Address Dept. 45. ARMY BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

CAMMEYER
6th Ave. at 28th St., New York

was held at the quarantine station, this being the only available space for the formation, Wednesday, Dec. 30. The parade was witnessed by a number of outsiders and is to be hereafter one of the thrice weekly occurrences throughout the fair year. Miss Sarah Hunter returned from San Francisco Wednesday evening, to remain a short while.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 7, 1915.

The Christmas and New Year's season has been observed at Fort Jay with all the honors. Good weather, the presence in the garrison of a number of house guests and the return for the vacation from school and college of the children of officers' families served to make the season bright and happy. The usual garrison Christmas tree and entertainment was given on Christmas Eve at Corbin Hall, preceded by the singing of carols by the children at the chapel. A light snow fell during the afternoon to give the Christmas touch. The ballroom at the clubhouse was filled with the children and their parents at 3:30, when Professor Henderson, who has come every Christmas for ten years, began the program by giving an exhibition of feats of legerdemain, followed by "Punch and Judy." The regimental orchestra gave a concert as part of the entertainment, and shortly after Santa Claus (William McDonald) descended the chimney built on the stage and distributed gifts to the expectant children. The garrison at Fort Wood, as usual, joined in the celebration.

On Christmas Day services were held in the chapel at 8 and 10:45. The chapel was decorated with cedar trees provided through the kindness of Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson. The music at the high celebration was Gounod's "St. Cecilia Mass," arranged by Capt. A. F. Halpin, organist and choirmaster. In the evening an entertainment was given at the Castle by the prisoners for the prisoners, which proved a very successful affair and was a great treat for the inmates.

During Christmas week many dinners and luncheons were given. Mrs. William M. Black gave a supper of twenty covers for young people on Monday, her son, Cadet Percy Black, U.S.M.A., having as his guest for the Christmas furlough Cadet Fenton McLaughlin. Mr. Leonard Wood and Master Osborne Wood were home from Harvard University and Groton School and Mrs. Wood gave a large dinner for their friends on Wednesday. Mrs. John S. Mallory on Tuesday gave a young people's luncheon of sixteen covers, at which she was assisted by Mrs. E. B. Smith and Miss Polly Dodds. After the lunch the party went to the club for informal dancing. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith gave a Christmas tea party for children. Among other dinners given Dec. 30, before the fancy dress hop, Col. and Mrs. O. B. Mitcham entertained Miss Elizabeth George, Mrs. Albert E. Truby, Miss Louise Cox, Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, Ensign Carey, U.S.N., Mr. St. Clair Smith and Mr. Ross Harrison.

The annual masquerade was given Dec. 30 and was unusually brilliant and successful. The dancing was from 9 to 1, a late boat leaving for town at 1:15. The hop room was decorated with evergreens. A buffet supper was served by Maresi. Masks were removed at eleven o'clock and at midnight confetti, streamers, bells, horns and whistles were supplied by the committee to the dancers and merriment reigned supreme for the remainder of the evening. The ladies receiving were Mrs. John S. Mallory, Mrs. Rogers Birnie, and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley. Among the guests were Mrs. William G. Haan, Mrs. Eugene Griffin, Miss Griffin, Mrs. W. F. Worthington and Miss Jean Worthington and several Navy officers. Masked dancers and their costumes were as follows, so far as could be observed: Col. Glenn, monk; Major Cannon, Buster Brown; Mrs. Cannon, Scotch girl; Mrs. Truby, French maid; Major Saltzman, Si Perkins; Cadet Percy Black, Italian sailor; Lieutenant Hodges, Pierrot; Miss Spiller, gypsy; Mrs. Normoyle, colonial; Miss Normoyle, school girl; Major Normoyle, Hans Schneider; Mrs. Saltzman, Apache Indian; Mrs. Black, Italian lady; Miss Reazor, Scotch girl; Captain Humphrey, Buster Brown; Miss Griffin, Turkish lady; Chaplain Smith, Santa Claus; Mrs. Goodwyn, Egyptian lady; Lieutenant Fuller, Pierrot; Mrs. Booker, Spanish dancing girl; Dr. Connor, Pierrot; Mrs. Connor, Pierrette; Mr. Barber, toroeador; Mr. Ives, peasant; Lieutenant Wagner, artist; Mrs. Wagner, Carmen; Dr. Scott, baker; Captain Dorey, More; Mrs. Dorey, Igorrote; Colonel Horton, hunt; Mr. H. Mallory, pirate; Mrs. Lawton, Pierrette; Dr. Lawson, medical faculty; Miss Edwin Glenn, Italian lady; Miss Elizabeth Glenn, Italian lady; Major Read, French Pierrot; Mrs. Read, cow girl; Mr. Bayne, jester; Miss Jane Wells, Japanese lady; Captain Dewey, Order of the Bath; Cadet McLaughlin, pirate; Captain Moss, Filipino; Mr. Murray Black, Spanish pirate; Mr. Fred Bellinger, Monk; Mr. Réné Bellinger, Mrs. Smith, purple domino; Mr. Laddie Bellinger, Roman; Miss Frances Judson, Pierrette; Miss Alice Judson, Pierrette; Lieutenant Polhemus, artist; Mr. Miller, organ grinder; Lieutenant Loustalot, Pierrot; Miss Bradley, Dungazed; Mr. Harrison, hunter; Mrs. Miller, gypsy; Master Woodward, toroeador; Mr. Abbott Dickson, Arab chieftain; Mr. McIlroy, Scotchman; Miss Louisa Wood, Pierrette; Mr. Leonard Wood, Pierrot; Major Lawton, Chinese mandarin; Lieutenant Goodwyn, Mexican; Mr. Prindle, Pierrot; Mr. Scott, Moor; Miss Bellinger, Icelandic peasant; Miss George, Turkish lady; Miss Cox, Spanish peasant; Mr. St. Clair Smith, jockey; Ensign Carey, Pierrot; Col. and Mrs. Mitcham, sunbonnet girls; Mrs. Horton, Christmas; Miss King, poinsettia.

The following memorandum issued by the hop committee was the cause of much amusement during the course of the evening: "The Governors Island hop committee hereby announces that mistletoe will be hung in the hop room and in various places in the Governors Island Club on Wednesday night, Dec. 30, upon the occasion of the fancy dress hop, and that the time honored custom pertaining to mistletoe will prevail during the entire evening."

On New Year's Day the usual official calls upon the department commander were omitted on account of illness in General Wood's family. Calls were made informally upon the ladies of the department staff officers in the morning and afternoon. The ladies of the 29th Infantry received at Corbin Hall from four to seven in the regimental room. Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Normoyle received the guests. The ladies of the regiment served coffee and punch and there was informal dancing in the hop room during the afternoon. The rooms of the club were filled with callers and the innovation proved a delightful success.

Capt. Gordon Johnston, aide-de-camp, and Mrs. Johnston are settled in quarters 4, Generals' Row, recently occupied by Capt. Frank R. McCoy, A.D.C., who has gone to join his regiment. Among visitors on the post may be mentioned Miss Alice King, of Woonsocket, R.I., at Mrs. Horton's; Miss McCrum, who spent the Christmas season with her sister, Mrs. Dodds; Miss Mallory, from Syracuse, to visit her brother, Colonel Mallory. The recent cold weather has furnished excellent skating on two artificial ponds near the Castle.

On Wednesday traffic was suspended for several hours, the General Hancock having gone ashore in a fog on the island near the ordnance storehouses. It was floated without damage.

The performance given at the Castle on Christmas night for prisoners was repeated on Jan. 4 for the officers and ladies of the garrison. A large number, including the post commander and prison officers, were present and enjoyed the entertainment, which was highly creditable to the performers. The performance was given in the assembly or school room recently finished over the guard house at the main gate.

In the death of Mr. Martin Van Buren Kelley, which occurred on Jan. 2, the Quartermaster Corps has lost an efficient and faithful employee and Governors Island one who for twenty-eight years has been on duty as transportation and construction

superintendent, and has seen many changes in personnel as well as in structural improvements. Mr. Kelley served twenty-eight years on Governors Island and two years at Fort D. A. Russell, and had just completed thirty years of service. If he had served the Government all these years as a soldier he would have been entitled to a retirement. Mr. Kelley was a man of quiet disposition and modesty and was held in esteem by all who knew him. He had been sick for a comparatively short time and died of ether-pneumonia following an operation. The funeral was held Jan. 5 at his residence, Broadway, Port Richmond, S.I. Chaplain Smith and a delegation representing the Q.M. Corps and civilian employees of Governors Island were present, the latter serving as pall-bearers and presenting, on behalf of their associates, two large floral emblems.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

GRAHAM.—Born to Mrs. E. F. Graham, wife of 1st Lieut. E. F. Graham, 15th Cav., a girl, Dec. 29, 1914, at Fort Bliss, Texas.

GRIEVES.—Born Jan. 2, 1915, at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to the wife of 1st Lieut. Loren C. Grieves, 30th U.S. Inf., a son, Loren Chester, Jr.

KAUFMAN.—Born Dec. 29, 1914, at the Naval Station, Newport, R.I., to the wife of P.A. Surg. John B. Kaufman, U.S.N., a son, William Metcalfe.

KINGSBURY.—Born at Marine Barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., Dec. 24, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. Ross S. Kingsbury, U.S.M.C., a son.

PORTER.—Born at the post hospital at Fort Andrews, Mass., Dec. 30, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Porter a daughter, Margaret Baxter Porter.

SHERWOOD.—Born at Fort Bliss, Texas, on Dec. 23, 1914, to the wife of Dr. John W. Sherwood a daughter.

SIMMERS.—Born at navy yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 16, 1914, to Naval Constr. and Mrs. Clayton M. Simmers a daughter, Sylvia Simmers.

MARRIED.

CABANIS—RYAN.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 4, 1915, Lieut. Robert W. Cabanis, U.S.N., and Miss Martha Ryan.

EASTMAN—COOPER.—At Norfolk, Va., Dec. 25, 1914, Lieut. Kenna G. Eastman, 2d U.S. Cav., and Miss S. M. Cooper.

EDWARDS—POWELL.—At Newport, R.I., Dec. 31, 1914, Ensign Walter A. Edwards, U.S.N., and Miss Annie Hare Powell.

FALK—FINDEISEN.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1915, Lieut. D. B. Falk, Jr., 22d U.S. Inf., and Miss Anna M. Findeisen.

FORD—KALT.—At New York city, Dec. 31, 1914, Ensign Louis R. Ford, U.S.N., and Miss Genevieve Catherine Kalt.

GAREY—ROSS.—At Clarion, Pa., Jan. 1, 1915, Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, 18th U.S. Inf., and Miss Alice B. Ross, daughter of Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N.

HILL—HAGUE.—At El Paso, Texas, Dec. 31, 1914, Lieut. James R. Hill, 13th U.S. Cav., and Miss Aileen Hague.

JOUETT—LONDAHL.—At Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Dec. 28, 1914, Lieut. William H. Jouett, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Londaahl.

MILBURN—COWEN.—At Flushing, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1914, Acting Dental Surg. Eugene Milburn, U.S.A., and Miss Gertrude Cowen.

OSMUN—MOSS.—At Detroit, Mich., Dec. 30, 1914, Lieut. Russell A. Osmun, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Edith Lilia Moss.

DIED.

BENHAM.—Died at New York city, Jan. 1, 1915, in her ninety-fifth year, Elizabeth Ann Pierce McNeil, widow of Major Gen. Henry W. Benham, U.S.A.; mother of the late Major Henry H. Benham, U.S.A.

BOWLES.—Died at Springfield, Mass., Dec. 28, 1914, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bowles, mother of Mr. Francis T. Bowles, formerly chief constructor, U.S.N.

CASADAY.—Died at the Harbor Emergency Hospital in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 18, 1914, Mr. Stephen V. Casaday, brother of 1st Lieut. G. H. Casaday, Dental Corps, U.S.A.

CREAGER.—Died at Orlando, Fla., Dec. 31, 1914, Major Noble H. Creager, U.S.A., retired.

DUGGAN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 4, 1915, Brig. Gen. Walter T. Duggan, U.S.A., retired.

HALLORAN.—Died at York, Pa., Jan. 2, 1915, Mr. Miles K. Halloran, son of the late Capt. James Halloran, brother of Major P. S. Halloran, Med. Corps, and Lieut. George M. Halloran, 2d U.S. Inf. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

HERR.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 19, 1914, Major Joseph L. Herr, U.S.V., Civil War.

KELLEY.—Died Jan. 2, 1915, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Martin Van Buren Kelley, Superintendent of Transportation and Construction on Governors Island; for thirty years in the service of the Quartermaster Department, U.S.A., in his fifty-eighth year.

MIZNER.—Died at Detroit, Mich., Jan. 4, 1915, Brig. Gen. Henry R. Mizner, U.S.A., retired.

PARRIS.—Died at her residence in Washington, D.C., Jan. 4, 1915, after a long illness, Bessie Howison Parris, wife of Albion K. Parris, and sister of Capt. A. J. Howison, U.S.R.C.S., and the late Admiral Henry L. Howison, U.S.N., and the late Capt. John Worden Howison, U.S.R.C.S.

PHILLIPS.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30, 1914, Major William Phillips, daughter of Sergt. and Mrs. T. Phillips. Interment at St. Peter's Cemetery, Baltimore.

REED.—Died at Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1914, Agnes Reed, widow of L. N. Reed, of Toledo, and mother of Mrs. Harry B. Kirtland, wife of Capt. Harry B. Kirtland, Ohio N.G., and R.C.S., and the late Admiral Henry L. Howison, U.S.N., and the late Capt. John Worden Howison, U.S.R.C.S.

WATKINS.—Died Dec. 25, 1914, at Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Mayo Carrington Watkins, widow of Lieut. Mayo Carrington Watkins, U.S.N., who died in September, 1860, at Acapulco, Mexico.

WRIGHT.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1915, Major John M. Wright, U.S.V., Civil War, son of the late Gen. George Wright, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Col. Frank O. Sauvan, N.G.N.Y., retired, has been tendered a review of his old command, the 8th Coast Artillery command, by Col. E. F. Austin on Saturday night, Jan. 23, at the armory.

A review of the 47th N.Y., Col. E. E. Jannicky, will be held in the armory on Wednesday night, Jan. 20, by Col. Andrew D. Baird, a veteran of the Civil War.

Major George E. Kemp, 3d Inf., Pennsylvania N.G., superintendent of the West Philadelphia Post-office, in order to better handle the great mass of holiday mail received permission to use the fifteen Army escort wagons of the 3d Infantry for the purpose of delivering parcel post packages. The ample size of the Army wagons and the fact that they are covered made an excellent vehicle for this work, and as a result all parcel post packages in West Philadelphia were delivered on time. Major Kemp's experiment is being watched with great interest by other superintendents, and it is possible that the idea of using the Army wagon of regiments may be extended next year.

Capt. William C. Hascall, Co. K, 1st Inf., Connecticut N.G., has resigned, to take effect Jan. 15, 1915.

In his annual report to the Governor the Adjutant General of Wyoming recommends cutting the Guard of that state down to 500 men, claiming that it is too much of an undertaking to maintain an entire regiment. Acting on this idea he is mustering out all companies in towns of less than 2,000 people.

The dynamite squad of the Corps of Engineers, N.G.N.Y.,

THE BANK OF HAWAII, LTD.

Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu, Hawaii

Commercial—Savings

United States Depository for Postal Savings Funds

Banking by Mail

NEW YORK SHOPPING

MISS JULIA WHITNEY A. DEMAREST

General Shopping—No Charge—Terms Cash

Prices Submitted—Bank Reference

New York City

under command of Lieut. Harold C. Woodward, conducted some successful practical work with explosives at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, Jan. 3. Three land mines and one submarine mine were made and exploded. Lieutenant Woodward's own invention, trotol-gelatin, the secret of which is the explosive property of the U.S. Government, was used.

Col. John H. Foote, 14th N.Y., has nominated 1st Lieut. Ben A. Bouhan for captain of Company L, vice Wilson, resigned, and 1st Lieut. J. J. Byron, of Company F, to be captain, vice Guise, resigned.

The enlisted band of the 12th N.Y. goes to Ellis Island Sunday, Jan. 10, by the two o'clock boat from the Battery on the invitation of Hon. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, to give a concert for the benefit of the immigrants.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, N.G.N.Y.

Contrary to general belief, the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., before its disbandment for reorganization into two battalions on Dec. 23, 1914, had received very high praise in the official report made by an officer of the U.S. Army, and on file at the War Department. The report, which is dated Feb. 9, 1914, says, in part:

"The aggregate strength of the regiment was 650 at the last inspection, and is 756 at this, an increase of 106 men. Noteworthy progress has been made in the engineer training of the companies, and the instruction of the officers in military engineering.

"The improvement of the commissioned officers in initiative in knowledge of engineer drill, and in confidence in handling such work is noticeable. The armory inspection calls for much thought and effort on the part of the Militia, the results obtained are remarkable, and a tribute to the efficiency and devotion to the officers.

"Books and records kept in a very satisfactory manner. Observance of military courtesy, very good. Formations, prompt and soldierly. Officers' equipment, complete. Discipline, excellent. General appearance, very good. Military bearing, good. General efficiency, very good. Handling and use of field equipment, very good. Care and use of the rifle, very good.

"Zeal, ability and professional knowledge, excellent. Officers generally are enthusiastic and hard working."

A copy of the above was sent to Governor Whitman on Jan. 5, through the veterans of the old 22d, and a request was made to the Governor through a committee from the veterans, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, James Monroe Post and Lloyd Aspinwall Post, G.A.R., that the order of disbandment be rescinded.

It was also asked that the regiment be organized into an Infantry command, with one of its battalions to take up engineering work. It was pointed out that this organization could, if necessary, be a provisional regiment. Whether the proposition will be favorably considered is not known at this writing. Governor Whitman will grant a hearing on the matter Jan. 11, and has promised that pending the hearing no further action will be taken.

The following officers, recently serving in the 22d Engineers, were, by orders from Governor Whitman on Jan. 6, transferred from the reserve list to duty with the Corps of Engineers: Capts. George H. Johnson, C. J. Dieges, P. J. Walsh, C. L. Levien, F. S. Callahan, A. C. Smith, W. A. Ross, Joseph J. Daly and G. W. Pulison, 1st Lieuts. F. Wendel and W. H. Walker, and 2d Lieuts. J. J. Dunn, P. F. Burns, F. C. Hyames and Chaplain H. B. Fell. Most of the above named officers were selected according to their standing in the Division School, and their records as shown by their efficiency reports on file at the War Department. Some eighteen of the former officers of the 22d are still left on the reserve list.

7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels reviewed the 7th N.Y. in its armory on the night of Jan. 6 and also witnessed the evening parade. The event was given in honor of the United States Navy, and many officers from that arm of the Service about the city were present. Mr. Daniels had as his staff Rear Admirals Nathaniel R. Usher and Frank F. Fletcher, Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchinson, aid to Rear Admiral Usher, and Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher, aid to

The regiment was promptly organized in the Administration Building by Adj. Dr. Witt C. Falls into twelve companies of twenty files each, in addition to the headquarters company, machine-gun company and hospital corps. As soon as Mr. Daniels appeared in the drill hall he received hearty applause, and then the regiment filed into the hall in columns of squads, massing at the eastern end, preparatory to forming line of masses for review.

Everything moved along like clock work, and the regiment made a splendid showing in both ceremonies, with Colonel Appleton having command in each. The battalion commanders were Majors McLean, Landon and Schuyler. The Secretary of the Navy and others present must have been highly impressed with the display, which was among the best in the history of the regiment. The regiment wore its full-dress uniform, with white trousers, and the large audience showed plenty of enthusiasm. A reception was held in honor of the officers of the Navy at the close of the exercises.

Among the many special guests present were Capt. T. S. Rogers, Capt. W. R. Rush, Capt. W. R. Shoemaker, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Fremont, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sawyer, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt, Cols. H. H. Rogers and O. B. Bridgeman and Major Charles E. Lydecker, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. David H. Biddle, Capt. E. P. King and Lieut. Russell James, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Colonel Supplee, Md., N.G.; Mr. Vincent Astor and a number of prominent members of the New York Yacht Club.

An interesting exhibit in the armory, which Mr. Daniels and other guests greatly enjoyed, was the panorama in the veterans' room, representing the growth of the U.S. Navy from its inception to the present time. This panorama is a fine piece of work and will be part of the U.S. Navy exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. The panorama is seen through numerous apertures representing gun ports, and the vessels, sea and coast line, are shown to splendid effect.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A meeting of great significance to the 6th Regiment, Mass. V.M., says the Boston Globe of Dec. 27, 1914, and of importance to every National Guardsman in the state, was held at Lowell the past week, when a committee of the Board of Trade, composed of twenty-one mill men, bankers, business and professional men, met with Major Colby T. Kittredge and staff to discuss means by which the public might be brought into closer touch with the Militia, and certain wrong ideas about the National Guard might be corrected.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Will Insure United States Army and Navy Officers without restrictions or extra rating up to \$10,000. Write for Rates, stating exact age, to

E. GRISWOLD THELIN
Army and Navy Representative
401 UNION TRUST BUILDING,

BALTIMORE, MD.

military ball will be attended by Governor Walsh and staff. Col. Warren E. Sweetser has transferred the headquarters of the regiment from Concord to the annex, State Armory, Allston, where all communications should now be sent.

Co. I, 9th Infantry, has received the cup donated by Capt. K. A. Burnham, instructor of small-arms practice, for improvement in the rifle competition for 1914. This cup has to be won three times by the same company in order to be finally won.

Major J. William Voss, surgeon, Mass. Militia, has been retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Major Voss was originally commissioned as assistant surgeon of the 2d Corps of Cadets in 1899.

Brig. Gen. William C. Capelle, Mass. V.M., retired was entertained at dinner in Boston, Dec. 29, at the Copley Square Hotel, by the members of the 1st Company, Coast Art. Corps. It was the fiftieth anniversary of the General's enlistment in Co. D, Roxbury City Guards, now the 1st Company. Among the guests were former Adj't. Gens. James P. Parker and Gardner W. Pearson, Brig. Gen. William B. Emery, Brig. Gen. William C. Rogers, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, Col. Walter E. Lombard, Col. J. Payson Bradley, Col. Edward Glimes, Col. Edward L. Logan and members of the Sons of the American Revolution.

9TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. JOHN J. BYRNE.

A pretty tribute to a faithful enlisted man of the National Guard of New York, who had served his state and country in war and peace for the long period of fifty years, was one of the principal features at the review of the 9th Coast Defense command, N.G.N.Y., at the armory on Jan. 2, by Hon. John Ford, Justice of the Supreme Court. It was just toward the end of evening parade, and after a presentation of marksman's badges had been made, that Sergt. John J. Morris, sr., of the Drum Corps, was ordered to the front and center, and after being complimented for his long and faithful service by Judge Ford, was presented with the brevet commission of second lieutenant, amid great applause. He enlisted in the 15th N.Y. Volunteers May 9, 1861, when a little over thirteen years old. He later served in the 5th N.Y. Heavy Artillery, and has served in the 37th, 71st and 9th Regiments, N.G.N.Y. He is drum major of the Old Guard.

Colonel Byrne, as a mark of respect, ordered Brevet Lieutenant Morris to take position on the left of the staff, and then when the regiment passed in review he stood on the left of Colonel Byrne. This is the first time, we believe, that such an honor has been bestowed, hereabouts, at least.

For the review Justice Ford, who is a former officer of the 9th, chose as his honorary staff a number of ex-officers of the 9th, who had served it faithfully and well. These officers were Majors Winterroth and Cherry, Captains Graff, Evans, Lynch, Tompkins, Pollard, Braue and Meyer. It is almost unnecessary to add that these ex-officers of experience created a most favorable impression by the ease and dignity with which they bore themselves, features not always prominent in improvised staffs.

For the review and parade the regiment was equalized into two battalions of five companies of twenty files each, the battalion commanders being Majors Thierry and Miller. Lieutenant Colonel Byrne was in command of the regiment during both ceremonies. It was the first regimental function in the armory since Lieutenant Colonel Byrne has been in command, and the regiment made an excellent showing as a whole. During the standing review the enlisted band rendered "Mother Machree" very effectively, and later several other airs, including the now famous "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," which received any amount of applause.

An exhibition of considerable merit was given by the field music, under Drum Major W. R. Hill, and also an interesting and well executed exhibition of the signal detachment, under Lieut. R. N. Mackin, jr., with flags, searchlight and ardois lights. Among the special guests were Brig. Gen. W. F. Morris, Lieut. Col. W. I. Taylor, Captain Stockbridge, N.G.N.Y., Capt. H. J. Watson, U.S.A., and ex-Lieutenant Eley, 12th N.Y. The reviewing officer, his staff and special guests were entertained at a collation by the officers of the regiment, and there was dancing for members and guests.

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

After witnessing a review and parade of the 71st Infantry, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. William G. Bates, in field uniform and equipment, and practical exhibition drills by Co. K, Capt. W. A. De Lamater, and G, Capt. Henry Maslin, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the reviewing officer, to the assembled officers in the Colonel's room, paid the 71st a very high and well deserved compliment.

In a few brief words General O'Ryan praised the excellent character of the regiment's work, and the satisfaction it gave to headquarters in realizing the regiment's efficiency. General O'Ryan said he would not make this statement unless it was a fact. He also said he had never seen a better display, and that if the entire division could do as well the work which he and his assistants had mapped out as possible would be accomplished.

The entire exhibition was certainly a fine one. There was a large turnout, and the regiment, parading in field uniform with equipment, had a solid, businesslike look. The newly organized Co. F, under command of Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 3d U.S. Inf., which has only been drilling some six weeks, and is composed entirely of recruits, except the first and second sergeants, made a very impressive appearance. It was equipped with the new Army pack, and looked more like a veteran command than a recruit company.

After the two formal ceremonies Co. G was presented with the Veterans' Trophy, for the best record of attendance, General O'Ryan making the presentation speech. The company made the remarkable record of 96 2-3 per cent., which has never been equalled in the regiment for twenty-five years, and hardly in the state, it is believed. Forty out of seven men had 100 per cent., and only one man in the company was under 90 per cent., and he was absent through illness. General O'Ryan told the men he was highly impressed with its superior bearing as it passed in review, not knowing then that it was the winner of the trophy.

Company K, under Captain De Lamater, parading thirty-two solid files, next gave a brief and snappy close order drill in fine shape. Its obliques in column and line, forming platoons, double time movements and bayonet drill, with commands by whistle, evoked hearty applause.

Another company that won the plaudits of the audience for its fine exhibition in battle tactics was G, under Captain Maslin, parading twenty-eight solid files. The company deployed in line and advanced and retired in correct tactical shape. In the gradual advance and retirement of units there was never a let up in the fire by the units on the firing line covering movements. The fire by volley at the end of the drill was well done.

General O'Ryan was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonels Walton, Chapin, Ladd, Townsend, Sternberger, Terriberry, Taylor and Major Waterbury and Captain Olmsted, of his staff, and by Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington and Major W. Weigel, U.S.A. Other officers present as guests included Cols. Francis Jannicky and Hurry, Lieutenant Colonels Byrne and Bruch, Majors Hoppin and Wylie, Captain Stockbridge and Lieutenant Walton, all N.G.N.Y., Lieut. Russell James, U.S.A., and Lieutenant Minturn, Naval Militia.

Colonel Bates and officers entertained the special guests

after the military program, and there was dancing for members and guests. The band, under Eben, gave a very enjoyable program of music.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

S. D. asks: (1) What is the difference between General Orders, Special Orders, Circulars and Bulletins—by whom are each published and approved; and to whom are they supplied? (2) If a man is furloughed into the reserve at the end of three years' active service at his own request and wishes to purchase his discharge, is the amount of purchase reduced from the ordinary? Answer: (1) A general order of the War Department is of interest to the Army at large and is usually of a general application, while a special order applies to perhaps one man or a small part of the Army. These orders are filed at all headquarters and extracts of special orders sent to the individuals concerned. Examine our classified Army orders pages, and note the difference between a G.O. and the numerous orders classified under the department, corps and regimental heads, granting leaves, changing station, etc., of particular officers. A War Department bulletin gives information to the Service; some of them republish opinions of the J.A.G., or give the appropriation bills enacted by Congress. The War Department has discontinued the use of "Circulars," though the A.G.O., Division of Militia Affairs, Q.M.G. and Chief Signal Officer issue them. (2) Discharge by purchase is governed by G.O. 31, 1914.

W. W. E.—Men who are furloughed to the reserve at their own request after three years' service receive transportation and subsistence to place of enlistment the same as those furloughed after four years' service. The transport Bufo is now en route to New York from San Francisco, via Panama Canal. To arrive in New York about Jan. 15.

J. R. asks: (1) If a soldier enlists June 23 is he entitled to the six months' clothing allowance right off? They claim I am only entitled to it from June 23 to July 1 and then go under the present allowance; I claim I am entitled to the old allowance upon enlistment and seven cents per day. (2) Does my service count for retirement? I served five years, re-enlisted and went out after three years and three months. Does that eight years and three months count for retirement? Answer: (1) See A.R. 1161; also the circular issued by the Q.M.G. office giving tables of allowances. (2) All service counts toward retirement; see A.R. 134.

DAYTON READER.—The explosion on the U.S.S. Bennington occurred at San Diego, Cal., 10:15 a.m., July 21, 1905.

E. F. H. asks: I enlisted under the seven-year bill in the U.S. Army; would like to know if I can be put on reserve if the new enlistment bill is passed. I have a little over a year in now and if a man is put on reserve is he on reserve for all time? Answer: You have enlisted to serve seven years, the first four in active service and three years on the reserve. You may, if you wish, be furloughed to the reserve at end of three years' active service, but you are not discharged from your enlistment until the seven years are completed. It is not likely that a new law would change the conditions of the contract under which you are serving, but until a bill becomes a law it is impossible to say whether it is retroactive or not. At all events no legislation can extend the term of your contract without your consent.

J. H. B.—It was formerly held, as laid down in Bulletin 33, 1913, that man furloughed to the reserve at his own request after three years' service would not be entitled to transportation and allowances, but that a man furloughed at four years would. A late ruling gives transportation and subsistence and settlement of accounts to date to both classes. Discharges by purchase are governed by G.O. 31, 1914. This order does not provide for purchase of discharge from the reserves. A man purchasing discharge is not entitled to transportation. A man furloughed to the reserve is entitled to transportation.

G. S. asks: In your account of the naval battle off the coast of Chile you quote the British report as saying the enemy "jammed the wireless system." I do not understand how this can be done and would appreciate any information or references on the subject. Answer: A wireless message can be "jammed" by the interference of another vessel or vessels in sending out the same wave lengths from their wireless instruments. This mixes up the messages so that they cannot be received.

INTERESTING G.O. OF INDIAN WAR DAYS.

P. T. asks: (1) Can I obtain copies of the Army and Navy Journal of the year 1876? (2) How could I obtain a copy of a General Order which was published by Brig. Gen. George A. Crook and issued to the troops of his command at the close of the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition in November, 1876, which related to the Sioux Indian War; I have lost the copy which was issued to me and would like to obtain another if possible for me to do so? Answer: (1) Copies of that date are unavailable. (2) Believing that you would have difficulty in obtaining a duplicate of so old an order at the War Department, we republish it here. It appeared in our issue of Nov. 4, 1876:

Hqrs. Department of the Platte, in the Field, Camp Robinson, Nev., Oct. 24, 1876.

G.O. No. 8.—The time having arrived when the troops composing the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition are about to separate, the Brigadier General commanding addresses himself to the officers and men of the command, to say:

In the campaign now closed he has been obliged to call upon you for much hard service and many sacrifices of personal comfort. At times you have been out of reach of your base of supplies; in most inclement weather you have marched without food and slept without shelter. In your engagements you have evinced a high order of discipline and courage, in your marches wonderful powers of endurance, and in your deprivations and hardships patience and fortitude.

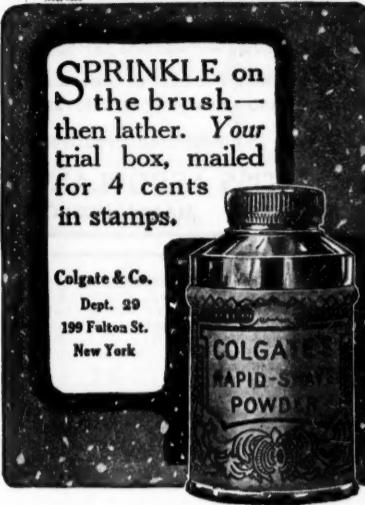
Indian warfare is, of all warfare, the most trying, the most dangerous, and the most thankless; not recognized by the high authority of the U.S. Congress as war, it still possesses for you the disadvantages of civilized warfare, with all the horrible accompaniments that barbarians can invent and savages can execute. In it you are required to serve without the incentive to promotion or recognition; in truth, without favor or hope of reward.

The people of our sparsely settled frontier, in whose defense this war is waged, have but little influence with the powerful communities in the East; their representatives have not only the words of the nation, supported in idleness, but objects well informed and discerning. You may, therefore, congratulate yourselves that in the performance of your military duty you have been on the side of the weak against the strong, and that the few people there are on the frontier will remember your efforts with gratitude.

If in the future it should transpire that the avenues for recognition for distinguished services and gallant conduct are opened, those rendered in this campaign will be recommended for suitable reward. Pending this, the following named officers and men are mentioned as carrying on their persons honorable marks of distinction in the severe wounds they have received at the hands of the enemy: Capt. Guy V. Henry, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. H. Von Leutwitz, 3d Cav.; 1st Sergt. Thomas Meagher, 1, 3d Cav.; Sergt. Patrick O'Donnell, 1, 3d Cav.; Sergt. Andrew Goosch, 1, 3d Cav.; Sergt. Samuel Cook, 1, 3d Cav.; Sergt. Edmund Schruder, 1, 5th Cav.; Sergt. Edward Glass, 1, 3d Cav.; Sergt. John A. Kirkwood, 1, 3d Cav.; Trumpeter William H. Edwards, 1, 3d Cav.; Trumpeter E. A. Snow, 1, 3d Cav.; Pvts. Henry Steiner, B, 3d Cav.; William Featherly, F, 3d Cav.; Charles W. Stuart, I, 3d Cav.; James O'Brien, I, 3d Cav.; Francis Smith, I, 3d Cav.; John Loscobski, I, 3d Cav.; John Creamer, I, 3d Cav.; Horace Harold, E, 3d Cav.; Phineas Towne, F, 3d Cav.; John H. Terry, D, 4th Inf.; James A. Devine, D, 4th Inf.; Richard Flynn, D, 4th Inf.; Robert Fitz Henry, K, 9th Inf.; J. W. Stephenson, I, 2d Cav.; William H. Dubois, C, 3d Cav.; Charles Foster, D, 3d Cav.; Edward McKiernan, E, 3d Cav.; August Dorn, D, 3d Cav.; George Clontier, D, 5th Cav.; Michael Madden, M, 5th Cav.; Daniel Ford, F, 5th Cav.; Michael Donally, F, 5th Cav.

By command of Brig. Gen. George Crook:

JOHN G. BOURKE
1st Lieut., 3d Cav., A.D.C., A.A.A.G.

COLGATE'S
RAPID-SHAVE POWDER

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 28, 1914.

Mrs. Edgar A. Fry entertained at tea on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. George Bell, jr. Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner poured tea, Mrs. Guy I. Rowe poured coffee, Mrs. George Tiffany served ices and Mrs. Samuel V. Ham served salad. Mrs. George M. Parker and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks assisted. All the ladies of the post were present. Lieut. Bernard Lentz left Thursday for his home in Wisconsin, to spend Christmas, before going to Minneapolis.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Edgar A. Fry, Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson and Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks. The Post Bridge Club met Tuesday at the home of Mrs. William Brooke. Prizes were won by Mesdames Parker, Moore, Field and Hegeman. Capt. and Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner gave a dinner Wednesday in honor of Major and Mrs. Peter C. Field and for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker and Major and Mrs. William Brooke.

Capt. and Mrs. Lucius C. Bennett had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Edgar A. Fry, Capt. and Mrs. George S. Tiffany, Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough and Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson. Captain Offley arrived Thursday for station from Schofield Barracks. He was accompanied by Mrs. Offley. There was an informal hop on Friday night in the post hop room. Those receiving were Mrs. George Bell, jr., Mrs. David J. Baker and Mrs. James M. Hobson.

Mrs. Robert L. Weeks had an informal bridge party Friday. Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, jr., left Monday for Omaha, Neb., accompanied by Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, the aid of General Bell. Mrs. Samuel V. Ham has as house guest her mother, Mrs. Hinchman. Capt. and Mrs. George S. Tiffany left Wednesday for the East on a two months' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Rockwell are being congratulated upon the arrival of a small daughter.

The day before Christmas the usual entertainment for the little ones of the post was given in the assembly room. The ladies of the post took great interest in the preparation of this and it was most successful. There was a large tree, beautifully trimmed, and a big, jolly Santa Claus, who distributed many beautiful gifts to the children of all the officers and enlisted men. Christmas carols and appropriate moving pictures completed the program. Lieut. Rutherford S. Hartz acted as Santa Claus and was assisted by Captain Armistead and Lieutenant Cress.

The Officers' Club served a buffet luncheon to all the officers and ladies of the post on Christmas between twelve and two o'clock. It was a very jolly and successful affair, followed by an impromptu dance. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter O. Boswell gave a dinner Christmas evening for Major and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph R. Glass, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz, Capt. Carroll F. Armistead and Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, jr.

Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Gill entertained Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson, Mrs. John C. Grady and Lieut. Frank J. Riley at Christmas dinner. Others who entertained with Christmas dinners were Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Hegeman, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Moore and Capt. and Mrs. Allen J. Parker. Lieut. Clarence M. Dodson spent the holidays at his home in Oregon.

Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., are spending the holidays at Mrs. Parker's home in Independence, Ore. Mrs. H. L. Taylor, wife of Lieutenant Taylor, arrived on the post Thursday after a three months' visit to her home in Arizona.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 3, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter, Josephine, on Dec. 21.

Mrs. Winn has as house guests Cadets Walsh and Lyle, U.S.M.A., '16. The Christmas festivities started with a party at Col. and Mrs. Dickman's, where they entertained a few friends with eggnogg. Mr. Fenton and the Misses Fenton, father and sisters of Major Fenton, are visiting Major and Mrs. Fenton.

After the usual trips to see the decorations of the troops on Christmas morning, the officers and ladies of the post were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett. Eggnogg was served, Mrs. Nicholson and Mrs. Winn pouring, and Misses Nicholson, Devol, Dickman and Winn assisting in the serving. Miss Mary Devol, daughter of Col. C. A. Devol, is the guest of Miss Dickman. The skating rinks, under supervision of Lieutenant Smalley, are proving a great source of enjoyment to the officers and men. Several impromptu moonlight skating parties were given last week. Before the informal hop at the post hall Dec. 26 the bachelor officers gave a dinner party for Capt. and Mrs. King, Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon, Misses Devol, Nicholson, Dickman, Winn and King. Mrs. Romeyon Saturday entertained with a tea in honor of her sister-in-law, Miss Rosemary, of Washington, D.C. All the ladies of the post were present; Mrs. Nicholson poured tea, Mrs. Dickman poured chocolate, while the Misses Nicholson, Dickman and Devol served sandwiches and cake.

Mrs. Winn gave a party Tuesday evening for her daughter,



CURTISS HYDRO AEROPLANES

Used in three years of peace and war by six of the World's leading navies without one serious accident!

They have everything the best of others offer, plus perfect control and unvarying structural integrity.

May we send you illustrated circulars free?

THE CURTISS AEROPLANE CO.
45 LAKE STREET HAMMONDSPORT, N.Y.

Miss Katherine Winn, and her guests. At seven o'clock a buffet supper was served, after which, the floors being cleared, the guests danced for the remainder of the evening. Enjoying Mrs. Winn's hospitality were Captains and Mesdames Romeyn and Bartlett, Lieuts. and Mesdames Barneay, Simalley, Buchanan, Gordon and Hunter, Mrs. Walsh, Misses Dickman, Devol, Romeyn, King and Winn, Lieutenants Sumner, Brett, Nicholson, Ratzkoff, Nelson and Foster, Cadets Walsh and Lyle. Miss Helen Nicholson gave a luncheon Wednesday to the young ladies of the post, the entire party going later to see John Barrymore in "The Man from Mexico." Col. and Mrs. Dickman gave a large reception and dance at the post hall Wednesday night, Dec. 30, in honor of Colonel Dickman's recent promotion. All members of the post were present. The hall was decorated most artistically, trellised hemlock dotted with poinsettias forming a gay background for the brilliant scene, the orchestra playing from behind a screen of the same.

Col. and Mrs. Gordon, of West Point, were Christmas guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Gordon. The weekly hop was this week held on Thursday night, giving the dancers the chance of welcoming the new year. Pink dominoes were the costumes of the evening, all present wearing masks. At eleven o'clock the guests unmasked, and supper was served, after which the old year was danced to a close and the new welcomed by songs and merry-making. Miss Helen Nicholson and Lieutenant Meade were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan at Shelburne Point for over the New Year holidays.

Captain Weed returned on New Year's Day from Philadelphia, where he and Mrs. Weed spent the holidays. Mrs. Weed will not return until the latter part of next week. Mrs. Winn and Mrs. Kochersperger left Saturday, the former to join her husband, Major Winn, the latter to visit her parents in Chicago for a month or so. Capt. and Mrs. Paine have returned after an extensive trip through the South. Lieutenant Taulbee has returned to the post from sick leave.

A charming reception was given at one o'clock New Year's afternoon by Col. William J. Nicholson and Mrs. Nicholson in the large hall of the administration building. In the receiving line were Colonel Nicholson with Mrs. Nicholson, Colonel Dickman with Mrs. Dickman, Mrs. DeWitt, Mrs. Allen (wife of Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, 11th Cav.), Mrs. Winn and Mrs. Walsh (wife of Lieutenant Colonel Walsh, 8th Cav.). The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, evergreens and cut flowers, and the orchestra was almost hidden in a bower of evergreens. The national standards were placed at the head of the hall. A dainty buffet luncheon was served by Mesdames Clark, Powers and Coxe. The officers and ladies of the post were present in force, as well as many friends from Burlington, Shelburne and surrounding towns. Dancing followed, to the music of the 2d Cavalry orchestra, the full-dress uniforms of the officers and the beautiful gowns of the ladies making a scene long to be remembered.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 30, 1914.

The Christmas Eve festival was no less beautiful than the many that have preceded it on Mare Island. For weeks the ladies had worked in the selection of the Christmas gifts and it was a generous pack which Santa Claus, impersonated by Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham, distributed to the children from the gorgeously decorated tree. Christmas Day Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield entertained at a dinner for Mrs. Charles C. Soule, Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, jr., Miss Marion Brooks, Lieut. Gordon W. Haines, of the Prometheus, and Lieutenant Douglass, of the Cleveland. Following the dinner Miss Brooks gave an informal dance at her home for Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield's guests and Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Glendower Ellicott, Miss Ruth Hascal, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham, P.A. Surg. Ernest O. T. Eyttinge, Lieut. Daniel M. Gardner and Ensign Thomas.

Glendower Ellicott came up from San Mateo to spend the holidays with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, P.A. Surg. Harry W. B. Turner, who has been spending some time in San Francisco since his arrival from Bremerton, spent Christmas at the yard with his mother, Mrs. Mary Turner. Mrs. Frank Hutton, wife of Captain Hutton, is visiting Mrs. A. L. Wilson, of Los Angeles, for the week, but will return to her home at Fort McDowell early in January. A number of affairs are being given in San Francisco for Miss Constance Ayer, daughter of Lieut. Col. W. E. Ayer, who is there as house guest of Miss Katherine Shanks. Covers for eighteen were laid at the pretty dinner given aboard the Maryland last Wednesday by Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger. A Christmas tree served as the center-piece and holly berries and green completed the decorations. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews, Comdr. and Mrs. D. Korns, Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Harry A. Garrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry G. S. Wallace, Lieut. Milton S. Davis and Surg. John D. Manchester.

Following the hop Wednesday evening Comdr. and Mrs. Korns gave a supper for Miss Janet Crose, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Ruth Hascal, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, P.A. Paymr. Spencer S. Dickinson, Ensigns Francis K. O'Brien, Frank P. Thomas, Robert T. Young, Berry and Lieut. Grattan C. Dicman, Paymr. and Mrs. George W. Reeves, jr., who entertained relatives over Christmas, leave next week for their home near San Diego. Paymaster Reeves, who is on the retired list, was ordered to the yard a few months ago for duty in charge of the commissary store. This duty is now to be handled by Paymr. James F. Kutz, in addition to his other work as paymaster in charge of the auxiliary accounts of the yard. Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield leave soon for Colon, the Lieutenant to command one of the submarines stationed at the canal.

Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Miss Brooks, Surg. John D. Manchester and P.A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard T. Kieran entertained the Monday night card club this week. Mrs. Kieran has recovered from the operation for appendicitis which she underwent some weeks ago. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet has left for San Diego to inspect the Point Loma station. Ensign Whitley Perkins, just returned from Mexican waters, is spending a ten days' leave with his mother, Mrs. Ora W. Perkins, at Berkeley.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wallace Bertholf had dinner at Yerba Buena Christmas Eve for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Louis V. Porterfield, Mrs. Ursula Stone Shean, Lieut. Thomas C. Cook and Donald MacDonald. The Christmas tree festival at Yerba Buena was marked by the appearance of Santa Claus in an aeroplane and several hundred men thoroughly enjoyed the evening, which was concluded with a dance.

Mrs. Frank B. Freyer is expected in San Francisco the middle of January to make a short stay before proceeding to Panama. Lieutenant Freyer is attached to the Oregon. In honor of her sister, who is visiting her, Mrs. Harold Jones entertained at cards yesterday in Vallejo, where they have taken a house while the Prometheus remains at the yard. Others present were Mesdames Whitson, R. B. Hilliard, Jona-

than Brooks, Riley F. McConnell, Franklin D. Karns, Jasper V. Howard, Alexander Van Keuren, George A. McKay and Merlyn G. Cook.

Mrs. John T. Myers is visiting her mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts. Mrs. Myers went to San Diego when the marines first came up from Mexico, returning only when Colonel Myers was transferred back to Mare Island. Mrs. James McE. Huey is also back in her quarters at the barracks, after a several months' stay in San Diego, Captain Huey being among those who came north with the three companies of marines last week. Mrs. John Potts has taken a house in Vallejo.

The three companies of marines under command of Colonel Myers came north on the West Virginia, arriving at the yard last Thursday. One of the companies will be transferred to the exposition grounds in San Francisco next month, the other two companies remaining here until the middle of February, when they will also be sent down.

Authority was received by telegraph to-day to proceed with the construction of destroyer No. 68, one of the six for which the contracts were recently awarded. Mare Island will be the first navy yard to build a destroyer. The tanker Maumee is now on the building ways, but could be launched at an early date should the necessity arise, excellent progress having been made on her. Not as much headway was accomplished on her sister ship, the Kanawha, this month owing to the fact that a large number of the men were needed for the repairs to commissioned ships. There will be no difficulty in having her ready for commissioning by April 1, however, should the Department so desire. The submarines K-7 and K-8, which have been at the yard for a few weeks since being turned over to the Department by the Union Iron Works, their contractors, left the yard Dec. 26, convoyed by the tug Iroquois. Immediately upon the tug's arrival at San Diego she received orders to return to Mare Island and arrived here this morning. To-morrow she leaves for Bremerton, where she will take in charge the submarines K-3 and K-4, convoying them to this yard. They were recently completed by the Seattle Drydock and Construction Company. All four K-boats are to be despatched to Honolulu next summer. The Cleveland work was finished to-day and she is to leave to-morrow for Tiburon, coaling for Mexico. The Maryland's work is also nearing completion, and she is to sail Jan. 5 for Mexico. She has been at Mare Island about three months. According to present plans, her stay in Mexican waters will be comparatively short, as she will proceed to Panama in time to join the Atlantic Fleet when it comes through the canal and will accompany it back to San Francisco. The cruiser San Diego has also been brought up from Mexico for a short stay, having been ordered to San Diego for the opening of the exposition there to-morrow midnight. She will remain in the port one week and will then resume her patrol duty.

In reply to the request of Pay Insp. George Brown, jr., for information regarding the number of men which would accompany the fleet and for whom supplies must be furnished by his department, word was received yesterday that there would be 20,000 officers and men on the combined ships, 22,000 sailors and 1,600 marines on the twenty-one battleships, and 4,000 sailors and 400 men on the vessels on the Pacific Fleet. Although it is not known how long they will be in these waters, it is probable that requisitions for at least a three months' supply will be put in.

The court-martial of Charles Clark, hospital apprentice of the Maryland, charged with manslaughter as the result of his giving a fireman aboard the ship bichloride of mercury instead of Epsom salts by mistake, from the effects of which the man died, was commenced at the yard yesterday. Capt. Arthur B. Owens defending Clark and Capt. Arthur P. Crist, retired, appearing as judge advocate.

A draft of sixty marines in command of Capt. F. L. Bradman and Lieut. E. C. Williams left Tuesday for San Diego, where half the men will be assigned to the advance base, the remainder being transferred to the cruiser San Diego before departure for Mexico again.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 2, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson are back for a short visit with relatives before leaving for their new station at the Presidio of San Francisco. They have been guests at numerous holiday affairs, and assisted at a New Year's Day reception given by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kiser and Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Dodge. Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon R. Bell received on New Year's Day in compliment to their house guests, Mrs. A. C. Carson, of Boise, C. B. Higby, of Greeley, Colo., and Mrs. R. R. Kendall, of Twin Falls, relatives of Mrs. Bell. All the post people and a number of friends from civil life called.

Dr. and Mrs. John H. Hess gave a dinner New Year's Day for Mrs. Brett and her daughter, Miss Mary Brett, and Mrs. Hoffman and her daughter, Genevieve. Miss Mary Brett leaves with her mother Jan. 4 and will enter Miss Head's School for Girls at Berkley, Cal. The Misses Ethel and Helen Hezmalach entertained about fourteen friends at Christmas dinner at their home, most of the guests being from town. The decorations were most effective. Mr. Hezmalach was recalled suddenly to his post at El Paso, the day after Christmas, cutting short his holiday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Reuben C. Taylor, who have been packing their belongings for transportation to the Philippines, have made their stay at the Transford while in town. They leave for San Francisco Monday and will sail on the January boat. Chaplain John T. Axton, who was home for Christmas with his family, has returned to the border, having left Dec. 28. John B. Axton has just returned from a visit over New Year's and the week-end with his aunt and uncle in Ogden.

Captain Norton and Lieutenant Binford, both home for a brief holiday, leave Jan. 4 for the border to rejoin their regiment. Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar N. Coffey have moved from the post and will shortly be settled in their new home at 1112 Third avenue.

FORT SILL NOTES.

Fort Sill, Okla., Jan. 2, 1915.

Mrs. O. E. Wood and daughter, Mrs. Norton E. Wood, gave a novel breakfast on Christmas morning; stockings were suspended from the mantel and each guest was asked to find the mate at the table as a place number; the decorations were exquisitely beautiful and the breakfast most dainty. The guests were Colonel Adams, Major Bishop, Lieutenants Jones, Burr, Wyeth, Mr. Enders and Mesdames W. H. Smith, E. T. Smith, Bryden, Danford, Cruse, Hauser and Jewell.

Mrs. Emery T. Smith and Mrs. W. H. Smith gave a dinner Christmas night for Capt. and Mrs. De Armond, Capt. and Mrs. Briggs and Major Bishop. Colonel Adams had as dinner guests on Christmas night Mesdames Connor, O. E. Wood and N. E. Wood, Bryden, Cruse, Hauser and Jewell. Mrs. Cruse entertained at a dinner party Saturday for Mesdames O. E. Wood, N. E. Wood, W. H. Smith, E. T. Smith and Danford. Miss McGlachlin entertained at dinner New Year's Eve for Mesdames Cruse and Hauser and Messrs. Burr and Enders.

Mrs. Connor gave a charming dance party Tuesday night, at which the best music to the newest dances was heartily enjoyed by Capt. and Mrs. De Armond, Capt. and Mrs. McNair, Mrs. W. H. Smith and Mrs. Emery T. Smith, Mrs. Hauser, Capt. and Mrs. Briggs and Messrs. Jones, Wyeth, Burr and Enders.

Colonel Adams received the officers and ladies of the garrison at his quarters New Year's Day from twelve to two o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Quinette, of Lawton, were also present. All present drank to the usual toast in the Colonel's famous eggnog and were served with delicious refreshments. Mrs. Hauser and Miss McGlachlin assisted in receiving; Mrs. Wood, sr., served eggnog and Mrs. Bryden and Mrs. Danford served coffee and chocolate. In the afternoon of New Year's Day Mrs. Emery T. Smith and Mrs. W. H. Smith gave an open house reception, which was attended by the entire garrison; Mesdames Cruse, Wood and Danford assisted in receiving; Mrs. McGlachlin served eggnog, which was better than the best, and Mrs. Wood, sr., served coffee; the table was laden with dainty refreshments of all kinds, and the affair was a most happy beginning for the New Year.

One hundred and seventy-five dollars thus far has been forwarded by Mrs. Wood, treasurer of the local Red Cross fund, to Miss Mabel Boardman, the national treasurer. Major Bishop has returned from Fort Riley, having completed the field officers' course at the Mounted Service School, and is a

WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assaulting and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since this war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

welcome addition to the depleted personnel of officers. The Spanish-American Veterans gave a very successful dance New Year's Eve at the old post, which was prettily decorated for the occasion; the band played until eleven p.m., when it paraded to the officers' quarters to play the customary New Year's greeting. The many sick cases among the officers' children are all improved.

The first basketball game of the season was played New Year's night with a nearby high school team and resulted in a victory for the post team. Robert is the name given to the fine, big boy born Dec. 17 to Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell. The Christmas post entertainment was given in the gymnasium Thursday afternoon and was heartily enjoyed by all present; the large tree was handsomely decorated and lighted and from it were distributed appropriate presents to the seventy-five children of the regiment.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 29, 1914.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry had a reception for their parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Persons. Constr. and Mrs. Henry, Dir. and Mrs. Persons and Mrs. Lewis McBride received the guests. Mesdames Horatio G. Gillmor, L. M. Cox and Herbert O. Shiffner served tea. Ensign A. C. Bennett had dinner on the Tonopah Wednesday for Miss Marjorie Eldridge; other guests were Ensign and Mrs. E. C. Metz, Miss Olivia Hayden, of Providence, R.I., and the officers of the ship. Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore had dinner Christmas evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward; other guests were Miss Dorothy Frame, Messrs. Harry Goodrich, Pemberton Frame, B. W. Leigh and W. H. Willets, of New York, Lieutenants Northcroft, Burdick and Manney.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank P. Baldwin are holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney F. Pollard, Colonial Place. The wardroom of the Vermont was the scene of a charming dinner and Christmas tree. Christmas evening, when the officers entertained for their wives and friends; covers were laid for Lieuts. and Mesdames Morse, Townsend, Brown, Miss Julia Downer, Mr. Green, Lieut. and Mrs. Solomon Endel, P.A. Surg. C. W. O. Bunker, Ensigns Comstock, MacFarlane, Osborne, Jaibert and Latimore. Lieutenant Wilson had dinner on the North Dakota Saturday for Miss Hazel Guy, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and other guests.

Mrs. Logan Cresap and baby, holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nash, Portsmouth, left Sunday for a week's visit to Annapolis before returning to their home in Pittsburgh. Lieut. J. P. Murdoch has left for his new duty in Washington.

Under direction of Mrs. Harry N. Coates, Mr. Harold Wrenn and Mr. William Dickson, jr., a large subscription dance was given at the Ghent Club last evening; the ball room was elaborately decorated with holly, mistletoe and smilax; the dining room tables were ornamented with American Beauty roses in baskets, and candle shades in red. Among the Service people present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillen, Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jeffers, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Wilson, of Plainfield, N.J., Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Parks, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leonard R. Sargent, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernon, Ensign and Mrs. F. E. P. Uberroth, Capt. and Mrs. George Williams, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Coates, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph Taussig, Capt. and Mrs. R. L. de Steiguer, Lieut. and Mrs. Archer M. Allen, Misses Marjorie Eldridge and Dorothy Pickrell, Ensigns Fuller and E. W. McClarren.

Ensign J. W. McClarren had dinner on the Beale Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. George de Bree Taylor, Misses Josephine Wrenn, Bessie Payne, Dolly Whaley, Ensign Byrnes and Mr. Littleton Tazewell. On Christmas Eve the Louisiana's junior officers had a dinner, Christmas tree and merry dance on board; during dinner gifts from the miniature tree which ornamented the table were given. Among the guests were Ensign and Mrs. Bagby, Misses Dorothy Robinson and Rosalie Martin, Mrs. H. E. Lackey had a small tea yesterday for Miss Julia Peck, of Washington, D.C., who is her guest. Ensign Heald left Monday for Texas to be the guest of relatives for ten days. Ensign Pennoyer left to-day for Washington, D.C., and Annapolis, to attend the New Year's hop. Mr. Loyall Farragut, of New York, guest of relatives in Norfolk for the holidays, left yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Sickel, guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. L. de Steiguer for the holidays, have returned to their home in Columbus, Ga. Miss Mary Constable and Mr. H. L.

One dealer says—

“When a customer is undecided about which cigarette to try next, I always suggest FATIMA. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred he is pleased with the change and quits switching.”

Smoke two or three packages of FATIMA and you will understand why this “distinctively individual” cigarette has a larger sale than any other Cigarette of quality.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



Constable, guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. R. L. de Steiguer, returned to their home, Elkton, Md., Sunday. Capt. Harry N. Cootes arrived Monday from duty at El Paso, Texas, to spend the holidays with Mrs. Cootes and children at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Cooke, Bute street.

Christmas Eve was appropriately celebrated on the Louisiana by a dinner and dance given by the wardroom officers; covers were laid for Lieut. and Mrs. Smealie, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Simons, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelly, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillen, Ensign and Mrs. Jones, Surg. and Mrs. Schmidt, Surg. and Mrs. Cooke, Paymr. and Mrs. Van Mater, Misses Anne Groner, Helen Gerard, Belle Heath, Marion Graves, Claire Winn and Frances Masury, Ensigns Shock, Clay, Pamperin, Curley, Kilmaster, Magee, Moore, Lindsay, Markford, Peck and Hill. Ensign Philip Yeatman had dinner Christmas on the Delaware for Ensign and Mrs. Wilson, Misses Hope Baker, Marjorie Eldridge, Martha Cooke, Olivia Hayden, of Providence, R.I., Ensigns Nelson, Moore, Arvin, Messrs. J. K. Waterman and Westmore Wilcox.

All the ships at the yard were in full Christmas decorations; the New Hampshire was the first to welcome the season with pine boughs, holly and mistletoe in profusion; various dinners were the order of the day, the men at the training station having an elaborate one; later there was a large and very beautiful tree laden with gifts, and the wives and families were invited to attend. In many of the officers' homes trees for the little ones, dinners, dances and eggnog gatherings for the grown ones, after the truly Southern custom, was the order of the day (and night). Many officers on the ships secured leave to spend with their families in other cities, and those remaining celebrated with trees and dinners for wives and friends.

Lieut. John R. Beardall, who has been stationed in Annapolis, is spending the holidays with friends here. Capt. Robert C. Lehman, of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, left last week to spend the holidays with Major and Mrs. S. T. Ansell, U.S.A., Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lamb and Miss Mattie Lamb were guests for the holidays of Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Lane, Williamsburg, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Baxter, of Elizabeth City, N.C., spent the holidays with their son-in-law and daughter, Surg. and Mrs. George Rhoades, Hospital Park.

Med. Dir. Remus Persons, retired, and Mrs. Persons, of Washington, D.C., are guests of Constr. and Mrs. S. M. Henry. Capt. George M. Cooper, U.S.S. Louisiana, left last week to spend Christmas with Mrs. Cooper, in Annapolis. Col. J. E. Mahoney has left for a month's stay in Massachusetts. Capt. and Mrs. Scales and the Misses Scales left Thursday to spend Christmas with Gen. and Mrs. Graham, in Annapolis.

At the Naval Hospital prizes were awarded by a committee of ladies, who, with the officers, inspected the elaborate decorations of the different wards by the inmates for the Christmas season; an elaborate dinner was served and the day passed in different forms of entertainment for the patients well enough to participate.

The death of Capt. Edward Haynes, R.B.A., Thursday, removes one of the few remaining English officers who took part in the charge at Balaklava. He had been a resident of Norfolk for many years and the remains were interred here. Ensign John G. Creighton left last week for Philadelphia for the holidays. Lieut. William Ward Smith and Mrs. Smith are for the present at 216 North street, Portsmouth. Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlain had tea on the North Dakota Sunday for Mrs. Robinson.

To celebrate his birthday a party was given by Chief Quartermaster J. L. Darson, of the Lebanon, at his home, Lincoln street, Portsmouth, Saturday evening; the guests were Chief Yeoman Hatton and Mrs. Hatton, Mach. Mate and Mrs. Fester, Misses Esther and Mollie Darson and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Townsend.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 1, 1915.

Postmaster General Burleson was a visitor on the post this week. He is spending the Christmas holidays with relatives in San Antonio. Lieut. J. B. Coulter, of Fort McIntosh, is here with his parents for the holidays. Lieut. Henry W. Harms spent Christmas at the post; he is taking the aviation examination. Mrs. Alonzo Gray had dinner Friday for Miss Octavia Bullis, Lieuts. Lawrence W. McIntosh, Donald H. Connolly and Miss Alice Gray.

Miss Townsend is a guest of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Heard, in the staff post. Dr. William D. Herbert has returned to duty from leave. Major Ferdinand W. Kobbé has been in the post a few days on temporary duty. He has gone now to Naco, Ariz. Gen. James Parker has returned to the post from inspecting the border posts. Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, who recently returned from Fort Sill, has gone on leave.

The post gymnasium was the scene of a brilliant holiday affair on Wednesday evening, when Miss Octavia Bullis entertained with an elaborate masquerade ball. About 175 guests, including the dancing sets from the city and the post, came in picturesque masquerade costumes. The hall was elaborately decorated, garlands of mistletoe and holly adding a holiday effect. Music for dancing was furnished by the Artillery band. Mrs. John Bullis, mother of the hostess, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Gen. and Mrs. James Parker, Col. and Mrs. George Van Deusen, Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby, Col. and Mrs. W. T. Scott, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Heard, Col. and Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham and Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray.

Lieuts. Jack and Falkner Heard are holiday guests of their parents, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Heard. Lieut. and Mrs. John Read entertained with an eggnog party Friday evening. A large number of friends from the city and post dropped in.

Lieut. E. L. Glass, of Brownsville, returned to his post on Sunday, after spending the holidays with Col. and Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham. Major Henry M. Morrow, who leaves for his new station, Governors Island, next week, will be greatly

missed by post and town friends. Mrs. G. Schober entertained with a box party at the Majestic Monday evening and at supper at the Travis Club, in honor of Miss Mary Comstock and for Mrs. J. W. Heard, Misses Isabelle Crosby, Amy Heard, Lieuts. J. W. and F. Heard, Mr. Lee and Mr. Finke.

Capt. and Mrs. Harold W. Jones had an eggnog party New Year's afternoon, many friends from the post and town attending. Among officers registered this week are Capt. John M. Morgan, of Oak Creek, Colo., and Capt. James D. Tilford, from leave, en route to station, Brownsville.

On New Year's night Miss Isabelle Crosby had a progressive dinner, served at six separate tables. Each table was screened and set for two guests. The color scheme, red, was carried out in festoons of paper covering the ceiling and in the flowers and candles. Miss Crosby's guests were Misses Octavia Bullis, Mary Comstock, Amy Heard, Elsie Schmidt, Captain Hart, Lieutenants McIntosh, Connolly, Newman and Mr. Tobin Rote. The 6th Artillery band furnished the music and to add to the cabaret effect there was dancing between the courses.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Dec. 17, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph O. Daly gave a buffet supper Monday in honor of Capt. Pelham D. Glassford's promotion. The house was beautifully decorated. After supper punch was served, in which Captain Glassford was toasted, Colonel Sturgis making a graceful speech of congratulation upon Captain Glassford's promotion and his assignment to the 1st Field Artillery. The guests were the officers and ladies of the 1st Field Artillery and a few friends from the other regiments, including Capt. and Mrs. Glassford, Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon, the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Major and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, Major William S. Guignard, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur F. Cassels, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. Roger O. Mason, Capt. William P. Ennis, Capt. Harry C. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. William S. Browning, Lieut. and Mrs. Carroll W. Neal, Lieut. and Mrs. Beard, Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell, Lieut. Harold W. Huntley, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold E. Marr, Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo C. Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Dodds, Jr., Lieut. Percy Deshon, Miss Harriet Ellis, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Andrews, Miss Anne Carpenter, Lieut. A. K. C. Palmer, Lieut. Freeman W. Bowley, Lieut. Bernard R. Peyton, Miss Marion Smith, Lieut. Wallace C. Philoon, Capt. Clyde B. Crusan, Lieut. Ballard Lyerly, Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor and Mrs. Henry Lantry. After supper the party attended the hop in the rooms of the Mounted Service Club.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins and Miss Gertrude Hopkins gave a shower tea in honor of Miss Harriet Ellis and Lieut. Percy Deshon on Monday. The guests presented the bride-to-be with a number of most useful kitchen articles, accompanied by original verses of comical character. The guests were Colonel Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Lieut. and Mrs. Carroll W. Neal, Capt. Harry C. Williams, Lieuts. Bernard R. Peyton, Freeman W. Bowley, Ballard Lyerly, A. K. C. Palmer, Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon, Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Roger O. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea, Miss Holcomb, Capt. and Mrs. William D. Chitty, Capt. and Mrs. James S. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Larry B. McAfee and Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford.

A number of the garrison people entertained for friends from the transport which was in port for three days; Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones had as guests Lieut. and Mrs. George G. Bartlett and Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, Jr. Col. and Mrs. Charles M. Gandy were visitors in the post for a few hours, and Col. and Mrs. Kennon entertained at luncheon in honor of Gen. Hunter Liggett on Monday. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King, Capt. and Mrs.

George M. Apple, Mrs. Watson, Capt. Marshall Childs and Col. and Mrs. Carl Reichmann.

Lieut. and Mrs. Louie A. Beard gave a dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. John O'Daly, Lieut. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell and Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones. Mrs. John O'Shea had a red and green luncheon Friday in honor of Miss Harriet Ellis. The guests were the Misses Harriet Ellis, Hortense Short, Gertrude Hopkins, Norma Mason, Anne Carpenter, Louise Coleman, Dorothy Forsyth, Ruth Harrison, Carrie and Esther McMahon, Marion Smith, Welcome Ayer, Miss Fealy, Miss Cook, Mrs. Roger O. Mason and Miss Sue Holcomb.

Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple had dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Charles E. Tayman, Capt. and Mrs. Chalmers G. Hall and Capt. and Mrs. William S. Browning, Capt. and Mrs. Brady Ruttencutter have had as their guests for the last few days Mr. and Mrs. Harberzelle, of Parkersburg, W. Va., who are making a trip through the Hawaiian Islands. Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting, previously of the 10th Cavalry, has arrived for station at Schofield on his assignment to the 4th, and has taken quarters in the Artillery-Cavalry Cantonment.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Dec. 28, 1914.

Mrs. Frank Tompkins is the guest of Mrs. Fleming. Captains Smith and McCornack and Lieutenants Aplington and Markoe left Dec. 14 with Troops A and F for Naco. Mrs. Guiney entertained informally at tea Dec. 14 for a number of ladies in the post. Mrs. Boyd and her mother, Mrs. Schroer, left Monday for Tucson on a shopping trip, to be gone three days. Mrs. Babcock joined them later.

Lieutenant Abbey returned to the post over night from Lochell. Captain Babcock and Lieutenant Dilworth were up from Naco Dec. 11 and remained over night. Mrs. Byram gave a delightful luncheon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Skiles, on Dec. 15. After the luncheon the ladies worked on their Christmas gifts. Those who enjoyed the party were Mesdames Skiles, Guiney, Cabell, Fleming, McMurdo, Holcomb and McCornack. Stanton Babcock has returned from school for the Christmas holidays.

Colonel Grierson and Major Morrow started out on their

Mrs. Grieves's sister, Miss Pauling, have arrived at the post and taken quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Welty and two children, with Mrs. Welty's mother, left Dec. 26 for their new station, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y.

Active preparations are being made for the arrival of the 30th Infantry, due here about Jan. 20. Major Stevens, Q.M.C., assisted by Captain McCaskey, Q.M.C., is endeavoring to get all the houses and barracks put into as good shape as possible before the arrival of the regiment. Present plans are to turn water on and start fires in the buildings a few days prior to their arrival, in order to give a comfortable welcome to these good people from California.

Snow-shoeing and skating are being enjoyed by members of the post. Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Darby and Miss Stevens are enjoying the snow-shoeing, while on the ice we have seen Dr. Darby, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Miss Waller and Miss Dunkle. Miss Bonesteel, who has been a guest of her brother, Lieutenant Bonesteel, and Mrs. Bonesteel through the holidays, has returned to college in Maryland. Mr. Hudson, a brother of Mrs. Bonesteel, has been at home for the holidays and has returned to college in New York. All were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, 39 Broad street, Plattsburgh, and formed a happy family party through the holiday season. Col. and Mrs. Bartholff, of Plattsburgh, expect to leave very shortly for Empire, Panama, to join their son, Lieutenant Bartholff, 5th Inf. They plan to be gone for five or six months.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 1, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan and the Misses Morgan observed "open house" to-day, when the officers of the regiment and others called during the afternoon and evening hours. Capt. J. Reaney, 15th Cav., spent the Christmas season with his family at this post from station with his troop at Alpine, Texas.

A number of the bachelor officers of the 6th Infantry entertained on New Year's afternoon with a delightful gathering of their friends, both Army and civilian, at the Knights of Columbus Hall, in the city. The large hall was decorated with mistletoe and holly. The regimental band furnished music and eggnog, sandwiches and cakes were served. Miss Marion Ainsworth, of El Paso, last week gave a tea complimentary to Miss Dorothy Harker, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas R. Harker, 20th Inf. The Christmas season was emphasized in the decorations.

Lieut. John Cocke and Lieut. W. M. Modisette, who are stationed at Alpine, Texas, with their troops, came up to the garrison for the holidays. Miss Genevieve Parke, daughter of Col. John S. Parke, 20th Inf., has returned to finish her visit in Montana after spending the holidays with her father in the district. Mrs. Parke is still in the East. Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd, 6th Field Art., are spending a few days at the Paso del Norte Hotel, in El Paso, before going on to Naco, where the Captain's battery is on duty.

Miss Valeria Garrard gave a buffet supper last week at her home near the Country Club, following which all attended the club dance. Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 6th Inf., is spending the Christmas season with his family in the Presidio of California. Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Garrard and Miss Garrard entertained informally Christmas night. Eggnog and fruit cake were served. Those enjoying the evening were Major and Mrs. George D. Moore, Major and Mrs. Thomas F. Schley, Major C. J. Manly, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Ben Lear, Capt. and Mrs. A. Owen Seaman, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugo L. Schutz, Miss Genevieve Parke, Lieuts. T. H. Rees, Theodore Barnes, Jr., Robert O. Annin and W. H. Cowles.

The 3d Squadron of the 15th Cavalry, now at this post, will leave for the border stations at Fort Hancock, Fabens, Sierra Blanca and Clint, Texas, next week, to relieve the 1st Squadron of the regiment, which has been on duty at those points for several months. The latter will return to the garrison. The officers and ladies of the 6th Infantry held a New Year's reunion of the regiment with dinner at the regimental camp at noon on New Year's Day. The large dining room was decorated with flags and Christmas suggestions. The regimental band played a number of selections; toasts were given, interspersed with jolly songs, and the affair was most enjoyable. Only officers and ladies of the regiment were present.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Dec. 29, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Gage and family have arrived at Fort Du Pont and are occupying the field officers' set of quarters nearest the canal. Lieutenant Gage is ordnance and post exchange officer. Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan entertained at dinner in honor of Col. D. W. Ketcham and for Chaplain W. K. Marvine, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Menges, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer. Lieut. R. E. Haines, of Fort Mott, is receiving congratulations upon the arrival in his family of a son, John Lyman Haines, the day before Christmas. Mrs. Haines and son are doing well in the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Barlow and baby left a week ago for Fort Monroe, where Lieutenant Barlow will attend school this year. Col. D. W. Ketcham was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. P. S. Gage at Christmas dinner. Lieut. C. A. French took Christmas dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Ryan. Mrs. Barbara Keene, with her father and son, Jack, went to Baltimore to spend Christmas week. Miss Lee Steele, who has been at the Notre Dame Convent school in Baltimore, is spending the holidays with her parents, Major and Mrs. H. L. Steele, at Fort Mott.

The Fort Mott Sunday school children enjoyed a Christmas tree and program, which was under the direction of Mrs. C. Thomas-Stable and Miss Griffis. The children of the Du Pont garrison had a Christmas tree and entertainment at the post exchange on Christmas Eve. Chaplain Marvine conducted the program given by the children, after which Santa Claus came in at a window and distributed gifts, candy and fruit to every child. Chaplain Marvine was ably assisted in the selection of gifts and trimming of the tree by Mrs. P. V. Kieffer and the artillery engineer department. The later part of the evening was occupied by moving pictures, which was the contribution of the post exchange for the Christmas entertainment.

Capt. and Mrs. C. E. N. Howard left Sunday from Fort Mott for Fort Monroe, going via Philadelphia because the ice in the Delaware has made boat service between Forts Mott and Du Pont impossible of late. Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell are spending a two weeks' leave visiting in Harrisburg, Pa. Others who have been on leave during holidays are Capt. C. C. Burt, Lieut. R. E. Haines, of Mott, and Chaplain Marvine, and Lieutenant Hochwalt, of Du Pont. Chaplain Marvine, Lieutenants Hochwalt and French were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gage on Sunday. Col. F. A. Edwards spent Christmas with his daughter, Mrs. Clark.

The men of the 139th Company gave a smoker to-night in honor of Lieut. J. R. Reynolds, who will soon leave here for station at Fort Sweeny, Ga.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 30, 1914.

The heavy rains seem to have ceased for the present and camp is fast becoming comfortable. Frost is with us each night and in the morning ice must be broken in the buckets, but this situation is exhilarating and not without its compensations. The camp has been laid out very carefully, and now begins the work of digging ditches and building roads and walks. If we should remain here another month our home will resemble the Texas City encampment, which is practically a post. The regimental mess has a new home and the exchange is doing a great business. Lieutenant Brewer is exchange officer. The New Year's tea dance has been postponed temporarily, as many of the Naco belles are absent, but the regiment will entertain at the mess as usual during the day. Frequent concerts are given by the band, new music being here, and are much enjoyed. Guard duty is light, there being only three posts in the 18th. During the week Colonel Hasbrouck and Major Hersey have been field officers of the day. The regiment forms part of the main body, the other infantry regiments being on outpost duty. General Davis is in command of the camp itself, General Bliss being present in command of the department. Rabbit hunting is all the rage and good bags are brought in daily; our friends, the rattlesnakes, are also in evidence.

Christmas Day Chaplain Winter held open-air services, which



Welch's Follows the Flag

Wherever the army or navy goes, you can get Welch's. This unequalled beverage—just the pure juice of the choicest of all Concord grapes—is on sale practically everywhere they serve good things to eat and drink.

Welch's
"The National Drink"

In the social affairs of post and station life, Welch's is a most delightful and welcome feature. The most tempting punches can be made with it very quickly. How it is used for many other delicious drinks and dainty desserts is told in our free booklet of recipes, which we send anywhere on request.

Write us if unable to get Welch's of your dealer.
Sample four-ounce bottle, mailed, ten cents.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, New York

were largely attended, music being furnished by the band. That morning all the officers of the regiment paid their respects to Colonel Greble and his officers, to thank them for the courtesies extended on our arrival. Later we called on General Davis. During these visits the band played several selections. All companies had big Christmas dinners and the day was bright and fair. Major Korbé left Saturday for San Antonio, Kansas City and Fort Leavenworth, and will take the short course at the Service Schools. The farmers are bringing in milk, pumpkins, squash and other products of the country and fruit is plentiful. Lieutenants Stadden, Faulkner, Jordan and Lampert, of the 4th Brigade, were attached to the regiment just before departure from Texas City, and seem happy in their new surroundings.

Chaplain Winter was a dinner guest Monday of the board of directors of the Bisbee Y.M.C.A. The Rev. Brewster, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of Bisbee, was in camp yesterday to call on Colonel Rogers and look things over. He was a guest at the headquarters mess. At the request of the citizens of Bisbee, about eight miles north of camp, the band will give a concert to-morrow in the plaza of the Copper Queen Hotel.

Captain Morrow was host at a large card party Tuesday when some of the guests were Captain Doster and Lieutenants Faulkner, Stadden, Landis, Cook, Duke and Case. Captains Peyton and Hand were guests at the Bisbee Country Club Monday. Light refreshments were served. Lieutenant O'Donnell, 10th Cav., was a dinner guest in camp Sunday of Captain Peyton. Others present were Captains Morrow and Hand. Lieutenant O'Donnell was dinner host for Captain Morrow and Lieutenant Duke at the Copper Queen yesterday. Colonel Rogers, Captains Bessell, Leonori and Hand were dinner guests Monday in Bisbee. Captain Doster entertained at dinner Tuesday for Captain Leonori, Lieutenant Olson and Smith.

This morning all the officers of the regiment called officially upon General Scott, Chief of Staff, and General Bliss, department commander, and their staffs. Everything seems quiet here and General Maytorena having withdrawn south and General Hill remaining in his trenches, there are no indications of trouble.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 6, 1915.

Major and Mrs. J. B. Lamoreux entertained on New Year's Day with a buffet luncheon for the entire garrison and their officers and wives of the Proving Ground. Mrs. Hughes, their house guest, served the cold meats, Mrs. Malcolm Young the salads, Mrs. J. G. Booton coffee and Miss Shepard punch. After luncheon the guests enjoyed some unusually good music by Mrs. Hughes on the violin; Mr. Salinger, cello, accompanied by Mrs. J. L. Shepard.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Tasker had five tables of bridge last week. Present: Majors and Mesdames W. J. Hawkins and J. L. Shepard, Capt. and Mesdames Charles L. Fisher, L. C. Brinton, William M. Colvin and M. L. Brett, Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Booton, Mesdames M. Young, J. Yates, V. Brown, Misses Macy, L. Navarro and D. Shepard. Prizes were won by Mrs. Booton and Lieutenant Buyers. Mrs. J. M. Navarro and son, Master Babcock Navarro, of Key West, Fla., arrived last week from Rock Island, Ill., and are with Mrs. Navarro's sister, Mrs. L. C. Brinton.

Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton saw the old year out as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Zinn Gould, at the Hotel Plaza. Major and Mrs. M. Young has returned from his hunting trip in Virginia. An attractive dinner was given on New Year's night by Major and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins for Major and Mrs. J. L. Shepard, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton, Mrs. J. M. Navarro, Misses L. Navarro, D. Shepard and Mr. Salinger.

Major and Mrs. M. Young entertained with a dance on New Year's night for their house guest, Mr. Young, of Wilmington, Del. Lieut. Charles L. Austin returned Saturday from his visit to Annapolis and Philadelphia. Lieut. Archie L. C. Brinton, William M. Colvin and M. L. Brett, Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Booton, Mesdames M. Young, J. Yates, V. Brown, Misses Macy, L. Navarro and D. Shepard. Prizes were won by Mrs. Booton and Lieutenant Buyers. Mrs. J. M. Navarro and son, Master Babcock Navarro, of Key West, Fla., arrived last week from Rock Island, Ill., and are with Mrs. Navarro's sister, Mrs. L. C. Brinton.

Miss Macy, of New York city, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Booton on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton had dinner Wednesday complimentary to Major and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux and for Capt. and Mrs. Michael H. Barry, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur N. Tasker, Mrs. Hughes and Miss Lulu Navarro. Major W. J. Hawkins was a witness before the U.S. District Court at Newark, N.J., on Monday against three holy thieves captured on the reservation.

Miss Dessaline Shepard returned to her school at Garden City on Monday. Mrs. Hughes has returned to New York city after two weeks' visit with Major and Mrs. Lamoreux. While here Mrs. Hughes, who is an accomplished violinist, afforded a great deal of pleasure to the music lovers of the post. Mr. Salinger, a noted cellist, was the guest of Major and Mrs. J. L. Shepard over New Year's. Capt. and Mrs. Louis C. Brinton left to-day for a month's trip in Jamaica, Cuba and the East coast of Florida.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1915.

Mrs. Guy A. Bisset and Mrs. Ralph L. Shepard gave an auction party Tuesday for Mesdames Waller, Keim, Luby, Vincent, Stahl, Keyes, Bell, Pryor, Beebe, Walter Decker, C. J. Decker, Edith Decker, Lutz, Graves, Howe, Davis, Livingston, Fenner, Barney and Winters. Beautiful bouquets of flowers were awarded as prizes to Mesdames Beebe, Stahl and Fenner. On Wednesday evening Naval Constr. and Mrs. Bisset and Capt. and Mrs. Shepard gave a dance at their home for Lieut. Comdr. and Mesdames Keyes and Landenberger, Lieuts. and Mesdames Cochran, Taylor and Adams and Capt. and Mesdames Lutz, Williams, Bogan, U.S.M.C.; Paymr. and

Mrs. Philbrick, Naval Constrs. and Mesdames Gatewood and Weyerbacher, Mr. and Mrs. Jolly, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilcox, Captain Horton, Dr. Woodlow, Mr. Harold Moore and Mrs. Francis Howe, of Chicago.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, U.S.A., and Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Weite, U.S.N., entertained at dinner New Year's Eve for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor, Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Williams, U.S.M.C., Captain Gleaves, Lieutenant Waller, Miss Hetherington, Mr. Eberline and Miss Sarah Baker. Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Winters gave a dinner on the U.S.S. Alabama on Saturday for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Guy A. Bisset, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Keyes, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Landenberger, Lieuts. and Mesdames Arthur Barney, Charles T. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Jolly, Miss Jessie Willits, Messrs. J. E. Bassett, Henry Hamilton, of Baltimore, Lieutenant Miller and Dr. Dunbar. The bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Jolly, Lieutenant Barney and Mr. Bassett.

Miss Jessie Willits leaves Friday for New York, to sail for Charleston, S.C., to be the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Paymr. and Mrs. D. C. Crowell. Mrs. Alexander J. Gray and Miss Margaret Gray have returned from a visit to Mds. John Gray, at Annapolis. Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Cochran returned Saturday from a month's sojourn in Troy, N.Y., where they have been guests of Mrs. Cochran's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Schneider. Lieut. Comdr. Walter L. Sheper, U.S.N., has returned from Atlanta, Ga., where he spent his Christmas holidays. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. M. Hunt, Capt. for their guests over New Year's Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Pack, and Miss Marguerite Packer, Mrs. Hunt's parents and sister, whose home is in Burlington, N.J.

The tennis courts at the navy yard have been flooded for skating and every afternoon and evening a large number of enthusiasts gather there.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. L. M. Atkins leave their home at Chestnut Hill to go to Quincy, Mass., where Lieutenant Atkins has been ordered for duty at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's plant.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 582.)

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Douglas W. Fuller. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Urban T. Holmes. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Ed. A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. John J. McCrackin. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except New Orleans, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. On the West coast of Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. Sailed Jan. 3 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At San Francisco, Cal.

TRY IT!

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

The only Original Worcestershire
Sauce is made by Lea & Perrins.

No other relish perfectly seasons so many dishes.
Use a Teaspoonful on Roasts, Chops, Fish, Soups, Salads,
Steaks, Gravies and all Chafing Dish Cooking.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jenson. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Francisco, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

The Oregon is in full commission.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

NEPTUNE (tender). Ensign Miles P. Rebo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Rebo. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Rebo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIAN FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:

Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fawcett. At Manila, P.I.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. George T. Swasey. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MOHICAN (tender), 4(b). Btsn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Manila, P.I.

CHUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender), 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Levin J. Wallace. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed Dec. 29 from Balboa, Canal Zone. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Archibald D. Turnbull. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FULTON (submarine tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Piraeus, Greece. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempf. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Cocke. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Cristobal, Canal Zone, en route to Pacific coast. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPIUS, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, Jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut.

Vogel's Military Footwear

RIDING BOOTS

My specialty: I make them to measure, using fine leathers and superior workmanship, and guarantee the quality of every pair. Straps and garters to match, included.

\$16, Cash with Order.

MILITARY LEGGINS

Made in my own distinctive style, from a special grade of soft Russian Cordovan, unexcelled for quality and service. A high grade leggin at moderate cost.

\$7 a pair, Cash with Order.

Write for Booklet.

E. VOCEL

64 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. Mc Neely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship. Lieut. John W. Greenslade. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

Somers, Quincy, Ill. Wasp, New York city.
Stranger, New Orleans, La. Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.
Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj't. and Inspr.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paymr.; Col. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capts. James C. Breckinridge and Thomas Holcomb, jr., Aids.
Lieut. Col. Cyrus Radford, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. Col. William C. Dawson, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr.'s Office, New York, N.Y.
Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A. and I. Asst. Adj't. and Inspr.'s Office; Major Hugh Mathewes, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr.'s Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

4th Regt., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Hqrs., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Battalion, Major John T. Myers; 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal.; 2d Battalion, Major William G. McKelvy; 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th Cos., Marine Bks., San Diego, Cal.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.
M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Henry C. Davis.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay.
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 38d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. John F. McGill.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Major Dion Williams.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqrs., 3d, 5th, 22d Cos., 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 23d Cos., commanding; 2d Regt., 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., commanding.
N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Cuthin.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirshberger.
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Louis M. Gulick.
M.C.R. Range, Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. M. E. Shearer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Harold L. Parsons.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marix.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Det., U.S.S. Oregon, Capt. Frederick A. Ramsey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. William W. Low.
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener.
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southerly, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.

M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., U.S.S. Washington, Capt. George Van Orden.
M. Det., U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. William H. Pritchett.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

An anecdote of the manner in which a private soldier once caused a whole regiment to laugh at and with Field Marshal von Hindenburg is going the rounds in Berlin. Even at the time he was only an army inspector he was a critical taskmaster. When he visited German garrisons he examined everything, and the troops were always glad when everything had passed off smoothly. He was especially keen to discover whether target practice was carried out properly. An amusing affair once happened in this connection. Hindenburg asked a recruit to tell him as nearly as possible the duration of a period of ten minutes. He took out his watch and asked the soldier to tell him to stop when the time was up. After five minutes had passed the soldier did not say a word, but after the second five minutes had passed, exactly on the minute, he shouted suddenly, "Stop!" Hindenburg, very much pleased, said, "My son, you did very well, but how were you able to tell the time so exactly?" With a broad grin on his face the soldier very frankly said, "By means of the church clock in the tower behind you." The officers and men burst into a roar of laughter, in which Hindenburg joined heartily. The soldier was then asked to repeat the task, but with turned back, and he did the work entirely to Hindenburg's satisfaction.

How that strange way of marching known to the Germans as the Gaensemarsch and to their amused neighbors as the goosestep, still outlives ridicule, deserves a moment's thought, says the Boston Herald. The step has not survived as merely an ancient custom. The reason lies in a practical psychology. For centuries observers have known that courage rises with muscular effort and that mental poise grows steady as breathing deepens. The use of the unflexed leg in the goosestep of parade and salute is but incidental; the main purpose of the step is to bring into consciousness and under immediate control the soldier's physical support. The exaggerated goosestep will hold its own so long as German officers believe that consciously firm knees have a wholesome effect on the attacking soldier's state of mind.

LEGGINS that FIT!

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

Three lengths and 108 sizes. No difference what the shape of your legs, we can fit you perfectly. \$1.00 a pair.
DESMOINES TENT & AWNING CO.
Des Moines, Iowa
Special Rates to Agents.

4%

This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department, which means protection and safety of funds. Accounts opened with One Dollar or more, interest at 4% compounded, semi-annually. Write today for booklet, "Banking by Mail" U.S. SAVINGS BANK, Dept. A, Washington, D.C.

7% ON SELECT GEORGIA LOANS with three for one security. Interest paid promptly. All persons mailed investor enabling intelligent selection by mail. 27 years in business. Write fully for loan list containing investments of \$200 to \$50,000. 6 per cent. interest also paid on monthly savings. Request details. Sessions Loan & Trust Co., Box 24, Marietta, Ga.

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
20 VESEY STREET, N.Y.
By mail, postpaid, 25c. Delivered at office, 50c.

PATENTS

C.L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining Corps, U.S. Patent Office.
Attorney-at-Law
Solicitor of Patents

American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.

278 McGill Bldg. WASHINGTON, D.C.

HONOLULU, H.T.

Officers and Enlisted Men in Honolulu find most Foot-comfort and style in REGAL SHOES whether in or out of uniform.
CELEBRATED MARK CROSS PUTTEE LEGGINS
REGAL BOOT SHOP
Cor. Hotel and Fort Streets

Honolulu, Hawaii
ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL

Central, Palatial, Absolutely Fireproof
European Plan

This Advertisement is
RECRUITING
Business for the
HONOLULU AUTO AND TAXI CO.
Telephone No. 2999 and 1005.
BEHN AND BENFORD, U.S.W.V.

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner

This etiquette on a uniform means, designed, cut and tailored by Military experts to meet the special needs of the Army and Navy.

SIGMUND EISNER, Red Bank, N.J.

FACTORIES:
Red Bank, N.J., Freehold, N.J.
South Amboy, N.J.

N.Y. Salesroom
103 5th Avenue

UNIFORMS — CLOTHING SPECIALTIES

FOR
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN U.S. ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARD
SAMPLES: SELF MEASURING BLANK: PRICES SUBMITTED ON REQUEST

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN—Established 1815

734 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

MAKERS OF ARMY, NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENTS
that have stood the test since 1815

GEORGE WRIGHT

Established 1853.

GEORGE S. STURGIS

HATFIELD & SONS
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS

12 WEST 31st STREET, Near 5th Ave. NEW YORK

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress

RICE & DUVAL
ARMY & NAVY TAILORS

Fashionable Civilian Dress

J. H. STRAHAN

258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City

Branch Office, Westory Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D.C.

FORE RIVER SHIP BUILDING CORPORATION
QUINCY, MASS.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS
Vessels and engines of all descriptions.
CURTIS MARINE TURBINES"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY
DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY
HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited
Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

The surest and the easiest means of keeping an intelligent soldier or sailor in touch with his profession and with what is going on in the military world is afforded by reading the

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Its weekly correspondence from the various stations of the Army and Navy gives a complete survey of the social life of the Services; its communications on professional subjects, its editorials and leading articles have been the starting point for many important discussions of military and naval questions by the general press, and have been influential in legislation of military and naval affairs.

It has advocated for over half a century every cause serving to promote the welfare and improvement of the Regular and Volunteer Services. Both at home and abroad it is accepted as reliable authority and recognized as the leading military and naval publication in the United States. It has earned and maintains the fullest confidence of the United Service.

The quality and quantity of its contents are not surpassed in its field.

The Risk is ours—You should not take it!



guarantee and our full responsibility that our roofing must last for a definite and known time.

The General says:

You can't tell by looking at a roll of roofing how long it will last on the roof. But you can tell by looking at our

Certain-teed

Quality
Cert-ifed

Roofing

Durability
Guaran-teed

—guaranteed 5 years for 1-ply, 10 years for 2-ply, and 15 years for 3-ply—has the responsibility of the biggest roofing and building paper mills in the world behind it.

In addition to CERTAIN-TEED Roofing—the highest quality possible to make—we have Standard Quality and Competition Quality Roofing at lower prices.

At each of our enormous mills we make the following extensive line of CERTAIN-TEED Products:

ROLL ROOFING
SLATE SURFACED ROLL ROOFING
SLATE SURFACED SHINGLES
ASPHALT FELT
TARRED FELT
SLATER'S FELT
BLUE PLASTER BOARD
20 X WATERPROOF LINER
ROOF COATING

INSULATING PAPERS
DEADENING FELTS
CARPET LINING
STRINGED FELTS
DRY SATURATED FELTS
ROSIN SIZED SHEATHING
PLASTIC ROOFING CEMENT
COAL TAR
PITCH

CERTAIN-TEED PLASTIC ROOFING CEMENT

For patching leaks and holes in any kind of roof. Its consistency is about the same as putty, and it can be easily and quickly applied with a putty knife or trowel. It is a convenient thing to have around an Army Post or Naval Station, and can be used for a great variety of purposes. It is elastic, water-proof, weather-proof and acid-proof.

Quartermasters and other officers of the Army and Navy who buy or specify any of the above products should remember that they can secure carload prices on a mixed carload of any combination of our goods.

All the above goods are put up in standard sized rolls, packages and weights. They are accepted as standard by leading architects and engineers of the world. Write our nearest sales office for further information.

General Roofing Manufacturing Company

World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

New York City Boston Chicago Pittsburgh Philadelphia Atlanta Cleveland Detroit St. Louis Cincinnati
Kansas City Minneapolis San Francisco Seattle London Hamburg Sydney